Weather

Fine weather. Maximum temperature yesterday was 54.5 and the minimum 28.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 42.4 and 33.8.

The China Press

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Emp. of Russia, Today, 2 p.m.
Africa Maru, Feb. 15.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Armand Behic, Feb. 16.

NO. 2916 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges as China" 辛酉年正月初六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921 大正周年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

GERMANY TO OFFER ALLIES 150 BILLION GOLD MARKS

Finance Ministry At Berlin Wants 30 Years To Pay

EXPERTS BUSY

Will Quit Conference If Turned Down, Is Report

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Experts here are busy drawing up Germany's case for presentation at the London conference. They are reported to have concluded that compliance with the demands embodied in the Paris Agreement would necessitate an increase of Germany's exports to fourteen thousand million gold marks, as compared with five thousand million last year, thus flooding the foreign markets with German goods.

According to the Deutsche Zeitung, the Ministry of Finance has concluded that the utmost reparation Germany can pay is one hundred and fifty thousand million marks, including all cash and goods already paid.

The paper says that a proposal to pay one hundred and fifty thousand million marks in the course of thirty years will be submitted to Paris, and that a refusal will result in Germany's absenting herself from the London conference and suggesting that the United States arbitrate in order to prevent hostile measures such as invasion of the Ruhr district.

French Debt Much More Than That Of Teutons, Facts Show

Victors Owe 5,393 Francs Per Person, Vanquished Only 4,178 Each

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, February 11.—The calculations of the experts at Brussels have established the fact that whilst France has an internal debt of 5,393 francs per capita, with a population of 39,600,000, the population of Germany—60,500,000—has only to bear a debt of 4,178 marks per capita.

The contrast is all the greater as regards the foreign debt of the two countries. Every French subject on the morrow of victory owes 2,102 francs to foreign countries. The Germans admit themselves that they have emerged from defeat with a foreign debt of only 40 marks per head of the population.

A comparison of the incidence of taxation in France and Germany is equally instructive. Direct taxes amount to 237 marks 45 pfennigs in Germany, and 173 francs 40 centimes in France, per head of the population; while indirect taxes amount to only 241 marks 37 pfennigs per capita in Germany as compared with 375 francs 90 centimes in France, giving a total taxation per capita of 478 marks 82 pfennigs in Germany and 549 francs 30 centimes in France.

The revenue from these taxes is higher than estimate in France, while in Germany it falls from 20 to 25 percent below estimate.

Finally, in order to appreciate fully the financial effort of France, it must be considered that the paper franc is worth four or five times as much as the paper mark.

Czecho-Slovakian Minister In Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Czecho-Slovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Benes, arrived in Paris this evening. On M. Benes' departure from Rome, the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, was among the officials present at the station to bid him good-bye. The Journal des Debats understands that M. Benes will remain here only a short time before proceeding to London.

Thirty-two Killed By Storm In U.S.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Feb. 11.—A telegram from Macon, Georgia, states that two whites and thirty negroes have been killed and many injured in a tornado near Oconfe, which demolished buildings over a territory half a mile wide by five miles long.

New York Woman Is Appointed Head Of Detroit Police Bureau

Miss Virginia May Murray, head of the Travellers' Aid Society of New York City, has been appointed head of the Detroit Women's Police Bureau. Dr. James W. Inches, Police Commissioner of Detroit, explained that while Miss Murray will give the greater part of her time to her work in Detroit, she is not quitting entirely her New York affiliations. The aim of the Woman's Police Bureau is to conserve and protect the interests of women and girls of Detroit.

BRITISH WOMEN PLAN ASSOCIATION FOR SERVICE WORK

Organisation To Include Other Activities Will Be Launched Friday

Women of British birth and nationality are invited to meet at the British Consulate Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, when under the direction of Lady Fraser, plans for the organisation of a British Women's Association will be discussed.

During the past week informal teas have been held at a number of homes where plans for the launching of the organisation have been discussed. At the meeting Friday the constitution of the proposed Association will be drafted. The inaugural meeting of the British Women's Association will be held March 4 at the Masonic Hall at 5:30 o'clock.

Lady Fraser stated yesterday that she hoped all women of the British community would cooperate in supporting the organisation.

CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED

The object of the organisation is set forth in a circular which is being distributed in the community and is as follows:

In order to meet a long and universally felt need it is proposed to form an Association which shall include all British women in Shanghai, the object being friendship and the banding together of British women for collective effort and organisation when the occasion arises.

That this Association may be genuinely representative of all British women in this Settlement, you are invited to co-operate in arranging for a mass meeting to be held some time in March so that a constitution for such Association may be created and formed by the voice of the majority of those concerned.

A rough draft of a proposed constitution will be submitted to this mass meeting to be discussed and voted upon clause by clause, when it is hoped that all interested will avail themselves of expressing their views on the formation of the projected Association.

VARIED ACTIVITIES

Although the fundamental motive in forming this Association is social service in the widest possible sense, it is warmly anticipated that it will develop in other directions.

Social service might comprise the rendering of assistance to all existing organisations and help in forming any future social efforts. A welcoming hand might be extended to all new-comers to the port, especially to those young men and girls who come out here to work, as well as to those who are here temporarily, such as naval and mercantile seamen. It might conceivably organise a Hostel where girls employed in offices or otherwise might be glad to reside.

The purely social side of the Association might develop within

(Continued on Page 2)

HARDING SLATE MAKERS HAVE 4 PLACES FILLED

Hughes, Daugherty, Hays And Wallace "Virtually Decided," Report

WAR AND NAVY PUZZLING

Appointments Not To Be Announced Until Day Before Inauguration

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 11.—Having ended his vacation, President-Elect Harding is now working on his correspondence and business at the hotel which will form his headquarters here until he goes to Washington.

In connection with Cabinet appointments, his friends believe that it has been virtually determined that Judge Charles Evans Hughes shall be Secretary of State, Mr. H. K. Daugherty Attorney-General; Mr. Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Several names are mentioned in connection with the War Department, that of ex-Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts prominently. Mr. F. O. Lowden is a possibility for the Navy Department, while Mr. A. P. Andrew and Mr. John Hays Hammond are mentioned for Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Harding's mind is believed to be less settled as regards the Departments of Labor and Commerce. It is unlikely that the appointments will be announced until a day or two before the inauguration ceremony.

FIRST CHINA BUILT SHIP FOR AMERICA ON TRIAL MONDAY

"Mandarin" Completed And Goes For Sea Test Tomorrow

The steamer Mandarin, first of the ships built here for the American Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation—the biggest ships to be constructed thus far in China—will slip down the Whangpoo at daybreak tomorrow, bound for the open sea and its trial run.

The Mandarin, which was launched by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works on the third of last June and christened by Mrs. Charles R. Crane, wife of the American Minister, has been completely outfitted and following her trials will be turned over to Captain H. Rees, who with Chief Engineer John Dill, arrived in Shanghai several weeks ago to take the vessel home.

TAKES REPRESENTATIVES

On her trial run the Mandarin will be taken down river by a Shanghai licensed pilot and will carry on board, besides Captain Rees and Chief Engineer Dill, representatives of the United States Shipping Board, including Mr. M. Perry, Mr. Merriman, Mr. S. Ware, Captain W. I. Eisler and Mr. R. B. Mauchan, who is Superintendent Engineer of the Kiangnan Dock and was one of the chief workers towards the landing of the contract for the four big vessels for the local shipyards. The Mandarin on leaving the Whangpoo will put to sea and will return for her final tests between the measured marks outside Woosung. It is expected that the ship will be back in the river again Tuesday morning.

The Mandarin, the specifications of which are identical with those of the other three ships, is of 14,750 tons displacement and has a length of 429 feet, 55-foot beam and a depth of 37 feet 11½ inches. The engines will develop 3,000 horsepower and the Mandarin is expected to maintain a speed of 10½ knots.

THIRD LAUNCHING SOON

The second of the ships to be launched, the Celestial, is now being outfitted and is expected to be completed in the near future.

The third of the fleet built here, the Oriental, will be launched on the 23rd of this month and the last of the quartette, the Cathay, will probably slip down the ways about a month later.

PELLE REACHES TURKEY

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 11.—General Pelle, the new French High Commissioner at Constantinople, arrived there yesterday aboard the armoured cruiser Ernest Reman.

RED CHIEF IN FINLAND

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, Feb. 11—Krassin has applied to the Finnish Government for permission to cross Finland, en route for Sweden.

Shanghai To Get Radios From Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 11.—From tomorrow the general public will be able to send radio telegrams from France to Shanghai and Martinique. For the time being, this service will operate in one direction only—outward from France.

LADY ILL TREATED AT GERMAN PORT

Miss Bossy Jersey, Of Chicago, Forced To Spend 40 Days In Quarantine

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Bremen, Germany, Feb. 10.—"This is a fine way to treat a lady," remarked Miss Bossy Jersey, of Chicago, as she stepped ashore from the good ship West Arrow here today only to learn that she would have to spend forty days in quarantine. With Miss Jersey were seven hundred and forty comrades, and they were equally outspoken in their irritation.

"I am a respectable lady of the nobility," continued the spokeswoman of the party, pouting. "Eight quarts a day is my average, and yet they treat me as though I were a common scrub from Oshkosh or Texas. I won't stand for it, that's all."

Numerous press representatives had gathered on the pier to welcome the newcomers, and after expressing their sympathy for Miss Jersey and her companions because of their enforced detention in quarantine the reporters put some further questions.

"Aside from the irksome quarantine requirements what do you think of Germany?" one of them asked.

"Can't say that I care much about it," replied Miss Jersey. "My folks for generations back had a French and British strain in them, and that's enough to turn me against all things German. However, the kids need us, so I guess we will have to make the best of it."

"What are your views on reparation?" another of the press representatives asked.

"Don't know anything about it," replied Miss Jersey. "I've always confined myself to the interior department and am not up on foreign politics."

Miss Jersey and her companions, all being full blooded milk cows, are bound for various parts of Germany to supply milk for children.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR PREDICTED BY BERLIN PRESS

Geddes Incident Seized Upon Eagerly, With "News" Under Scare Heads

(U. S. Naval Radio)

New York, Feb. 11.—All the Berlin newspapers print accounts of the London incident involving Sir Auckland Geddes and the American correspondents with the utmost satisfaction. The Lokalanzeiger, which for weeks has been spreading the idea that France and England and eventually Japan would combine in an alliance against the United States, prints a report of the London incident in a "box" on the first page under a big heading: "Danger of War between United States and England."

In the same article the paper calls attention to the present Japanese "situation," and the big American naval program.

Shanghai Man Gets "Special Mention"

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 11.—A War Office announcement makes special reference to the valuable services during the war of Mr. H. F. Monk, Major Alexander and Lieutenants Cornish and MacLean-Hayes of the Straits Settlements, Assessor A. D. Blackburn of Shanghai, and Bishan Dass of Hongkong, all censors.

BRITAIN'S AIR EXPORTS

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 11.—Great Britain's aerial exports and imports for last year exceeded a million pounds.

SHANGHAI SAYS "CHIN CHIN" TO SHRINER VISITORS

Representatives Of Imperial Potentate Leave For America Today

MEETING THIS AFTERNOON

China Members Will Give Divan Send-Off At Jetty

The visiting Divan of Shriners from Affi Temple, Tacoma, representatives of the Imperial Potentate, who came to the Far East under special dispensation from the Imperial Council to put Shrinedom more prominently upon this quarter of the map, and to assist in larruping two whopping big caravans of unregenerated young Bedouins across the scorching patch of desert separating them from the delectable oasis of Nobility, bid farewell to Shanghai today.

The party, consisting of Illustrious Potentate Grover C. Nolte, Past Illustrious Potentate Ed. B. King, Assistant Rabban Charles M. Sherman, Assistant Recorder O. H. Carver and Ceremonial Master V. T. McCroskey—also Mrs. Nolte and Mrs. Sherman—are leaving by the Empress of Russia this evening on the return trip to America. Their stay in Shanghai has been a busy one and there still remain a few items on the program before they depart.

WILL SEE ARSENAL

This morning they will be taken on a drive to the Arsenal and will inspect the institution there and the Kiangnan dockyards, where the final two steamers which China is building for the United States Shipping Board are nearly ready to come down the ways.

After tiffin—starting at 2:30 o'clock—there will be a meeting of all Shriners at the Masonic Temple—the "baby" members as well as the veterans called on to be present. The session will be a brief one, and after it the members will escort their eminent guests in a body to the jetty and will board a special launch which is to take the departing officials to Woosung. Most of the bodyguard will leave the launch, returning in smaller craft to the shore, when the tender has reached midstream, and as they move down river there will be a regular "good joss" Chinese farewell demonstration—crackers popping, a Chinese band giving them competition in the matter of racket and the Shanghai delegation rendering the approved sort of "Godspeed."

VISIT CHINESE CITY

Yesterday the visitors enjoyed a "Chinese" day. In the morning they toured the Chinese City, inspecting the bazaars, tea houses, temples and various other items of interest. In the afternoon they were invited to the homes of several prominent Chinese residents and inspected some valuable art collections. In the evening they were guests of honor at the home of Mr. Chang Ah-sing and partook of an elaborately typical Chinese feast.

Today—Chin Chin!

261 Slain, 479 Hurt In 2 Years In Erin

Prospects Of Rail Strike Over Irish Trouble Dwindle

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 11.—The prospect of the Locomotive Engineers' Union carrying out its threat to strike unless the Government grants an inquiry into the recent shooting of Irish railwaymen at Mallow seems virtually to have disappeared in consequence of the National Union of Railwaymen, after discussing sympathetic action today, deciding to instruct the Joint Secretary of the two organisations, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., to raise the whole issue in Parliament, with a view to pressing for a full public inquiry and to ensuring the protection of railwaymen in the execution of their duty.

London, Feb. 11.—Outrages committed in Ireland between January 1919 and February 5, 1921 include the destruction of seventy courthouses and 535 police barracks, while during that period 224 policemen and 57 soldiers were killed and 336 policemen and 143 soldiers wounded.

London, Feb. 12.—Desmond Fitzgerald, head of the Sinn Fein propaganda department, has been arrested in Dublin.

Ex-Marine Inherits Sultan's Throne

The palm trees of Llang, Llang, a small island south of the Philippines, are ready to wave a welcome and 1,500 dusky natives await the chance to jabber a greeting to a sergeant of the U. S. Marine Corps, whom they regard as their Sultan, according to a War Department announcement that Robert A. McClain, a machinist, of Wrentham, Mass., thinks applies to him. Ten years ago McClain, as a marine sergeant, was on duty in Llang Llang to subdue a Moro uprising. He rescued the aged Sultan from a party of marines who were treating him without consideration for his royal estate. A few days later the Sultan announced that he had adopted his white benefactor as a son. Now the Sultan is dead, leaving several pearl fisheries, many groves of cocoanut palms and a harem, in addition to the royal palace. McClain wrote the War Department for information concerning his title to the property.

Japanese Trade Conference Is Holding Sessions Here; Eight Cities Are Represented

Chambers Of Commerce Delegates Discuss Resolutions Aiming At Cordial Economic Relations Between China And Japan

Representatives of Japanese Chambers of Commerce from eight cities in China are attending the first joint conference of Japanese business men, which started here yesterday. A variety of resolutions will be discussed, many of them aiming at economic co-operation between China and Japan.

The founding of charitable hospitals in China, the starting of a big Sino-Japanese Bank, the establishment of Japanese commercial museums in all the important cities of this country and a Japan-China trade exhibition "to effect cordial relations between Japan and China" are also to be proposed.

Measures to announce Japan's sincerity towards China effectively "by establishing Japanese newspapers in important towns of China," will be discussed.

A resolution will also be discussed "about the proposal to require the Chinese Government to abolish the embargo on cereals so as to have free export."

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

A complete list of the resolutions to be discussed follows:

1.—Economic co-operation of Japan and China.

2.—Abolition of foreign settlements in concessions in China and abolition of extraterritorial rights.

3.—Trade marks in China.

4.—A petition to be addressed to the Japanese Minister to Peking to require the Chinese Government to have effective commercial registration of the Chinese.

5.—The establishment of a united organ about trade with China.

6.—The establishment of a group of financial investors in China to avoid unnecessary competition among Japanese investors and to develop China's resources.

7.—The proposal that Japan should endeavor to engage in enterprises in China co-operating with other Powers based on the open door and equal opportunity principle.

8.—The establishment of organs for monetary exchange in all the open ports in China.

9.—Measures to develop the trade with China and especially to encourage the export of Japanese goods at the time when there is financial depression in Japan.

10.—The establishment of organs to educate Chinese in China.

11.—Organisation to effect social intercourse among Chinese and Japanese.

12.—Employment to Chinese students educated by Japanese.

13.—Establishment of charitable hospitals in China.

14.—Measures to announce Japan's sincerity towards China effectively by establishing Japanese papers in important towns in China.

15.—Establishment of agricultural experimental farms in China.

16.—Proposals to have a law of Japanese companies in China.

17.—The proposal to require the Chinese Government to abolish the embargo on cereals so as to have their free export.

18.—The proposal to investigate and study speedy measures to abolish likin in China; to have the same effected at an early date.

19.—A petition to be sent to the Japanese Government to provide Japanese exchange banks and special banks by the Japanese Government to provide funds at specially low rates of interest and also funds in silver to help the trade with China and enterprises in China.

20.—A proposal that as the Japanese consulates in China are mostly short of staff and there are cases of want of satisfactory discharge of the investigations of the affairs in the areas of the consular jurisdiction and in solving negotiations between Japanese subjects and foreigners, measures be taken to give better treatment to consular officials to get capable persons in the service at an early date by which a sufficient number and better personnel in the consular service may be obtained and also conferences of Japanese Consuls in China be called annually under the auspices of the Japanese Minister in China.

21.—A petition to grant a subsidy out of the State exchequer towards the funds for compulsory education and health establishment of the Japanese in places where a Japanese Resident Corporation is established.

22.—At the proposal of this union the Japanese merchants in China should unite to effect the total abolition and preventive measures of all irregular methods in important export goods.

23.—Proposal to effect substantial measures speedily in carrying out all the plans in establishing the Japan-China Business Association in Japan.

24.—The proposal to remove all matters detrimental in passing goods through the Customs by im-

(Continued on Page 4)

WOMEN SAY BERGDOLL TAMPERED WITH ARMY

New Charges May Involve U.S. And Germany

HAD SPY SYSTEM

Lured Detectives Off Trail, Says Friends Of Prisoners

U.S. Naval Radio

(The following wireless message from Mosbach, Germany, has been picked up).

Mosbach, Baden, Germany, Feb. 11.—Charles Neaf, the American army detective awaiting trial here on a charge of attempted murder as an outcome of the recent Bergdoll episode (in which shots were fired at Bergdoll's automobile) was pacing his cell this morning, gloomy and despondent, and wondering if his country and army had forgotten him. Once he gripped the iron bars of his cell and then sank down on the bed in despair.

Suddenly the door opened and in walked his wife. This was too much for the big American exsergeant, who broke into tears.

A few minutes later a German guard accompanied Miss Bernardine Bayer into the cell of Zimmer, Neaf's fellow detective. Miss Bayer is Zimmer's sweetheart from Coblenz. Both of these women, Neaf's wife and Zimmer's sweetheart, had attempted to see the two prisoners last week at Eberbach, but they were ordered out of town by officials, who warned them that it would be dangerous for them to stay there as the citizens of the town might stone them.

Although the German guards remained in the cells while the women were talking to the prisoners, both Neaf and Zimmer were able to make statements giving their side of the case for the first time. In their statements are included charges against Bergdoll involving the German government.

According to the women the whole episode was the outcome of a scheme engineered by Bergdoll by which he planned to lure the two detectives, whom he knew were on his trail, into the town which he and Stetcher, (the chauffeur who escaped from America with him) practically controlled. According to the two women a German army agent carried information from Bergdoll at Nanyer, which is in the French occupied zone. Immediately upon the discovery of this a party was organised to apprehend Bergdoll.

Arriving at Speyershey the detectives found that Bergdoll had left. Then agents alleged to be in Bergdoll's pay lured the army men into Eberbach, where the Bergdoll party was waiting for them. It was here that the shooting took place.

This allegation coincides in part with Bergdoll's statements at the time of the shooting that he maintained his own spy system in the district. Also with Bergdoll's boast that recently an American spy arrived at Eberbach and offered to "sell out" the American army to the Germans provided Bergdoll would pay for it.

Bergdoll has declared that he refused to bribe this spy, and according to Neaf's wife and Zimmer's sweetheart it is likely that the same spy played the Americans into Bergdoll's hands.

Democrats Plan To Revamp Party

W. J. Bryan And Brother Back Of Movement Toward Reorganisation

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

New York, Feb. 11.—Re-organisation of the Democratic Party is planned by Mr. William Jennings Bryan and his brother, Mr. Charles Bryan, according to former Judge R. C. Cooper, who is here to represent the former Secretary of State at a conference of progressive Democrats, said to be held for the purpose of rousing the middle-class Democrats and gaining for them control of the Party.

EMPRESS SAILS THIS AFTERNOON

Canadian Pacific Liner To Carry Notable List Of Passengers

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner, Empress of Russia, which arrived at Woosung from Hongkong yesterday will sail for Vancouver this afternon. The tender which will carry passengers and light baggage, will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 o'clock.

Among the passengers sailing for Vancouver are Mrs. D. J. Hansom and child, Mr. E. G. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rayner, Mr. W. A. Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wolsiffer, Mr. and Mrs. R. T Bryan Sr., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bell and family from Hankow, Dr. N. A. Bolton, Mr. John Alston, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McEachran, Mr. F. R. McGrath, Mr. C. E. Stewart, Miss Eleanor Cox, Major A. Hilton Johnson, Mr. E. F. Goodale, Mr. and Mrs. S. Soskin Mischa Weisbrod, and Illustrious Potentate Grover C. Nolte and Mrs. Nolte, Past Illustrious Potentate E. B. King, Assistant Rabban Charles M. Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, Assistant Recorder O. B. Carver and Ceremonial Master V. T. McCroskey, who have been here in connection with Mystic Shrine ceremonial.

Among the passengers who arrive on the Empress of Russia from Hongkong were Dr. Mary Stone, Mr. Carl Shank, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. W. J. Hawkins, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp, headmaster of the Public School for Chinese, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickham, Mr. L. C. Winters, and Messrs. W. P. Roberts and B. B. Ferrier Shanghai golfers.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Empress enroute to Vancouver are Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Miss H. P. O'Malley and Mr. J. R. Redfern.

BRITISH WOMEN PLAN ASSOCIATION FOR SERVICE WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

itself various "Circles" which would tend to interest members in their leisure hours, e.g., a musical circle (possibly a choral society), a literary circle (with lectures and debates, an exchange for books and magazines, etc.), a gardening circle (for the exchange of information, seedlings and seeds, etc.), an entertainment circle, which could operate at any social functions the Association might undertake; such, for instance, as a reception to any distinguished visitor in the port, etc.

These are, of course, merely ideas to be set aside or carried into effect as the Association may decide.

NEED OF ORGANISATION

It has lately been publicly stated that anything like a general concensus of opinion coming from the women of Shanghai would carry very great weight with the municipal government of the Settlement. The only way to achieve a general expression of such opinion is through some sort of organisation as is roughly suggested above. Co-operation is needed. The married women, the teachers, the governesses, the hospital nurses, the children's nurses, the secretaries, clerks, stenographers and typists, all women employed in business, as well as all those women who may come under no such heading at all, may render service to those who need it and to themselves by banding together in the great and common cause of social service.

The magnificent way in which women organised and worked for their country's good during the war is just as necessary now, for service rendered to fellow nationals is service rendered to the Nation.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

There have been slumberers and slumberers, including R. Van Winkle, and the lady Mr. Balzac wrote of, but Dzung Tun-yuen could spot them all forty winks and leave them standing still in the homestretch.

Dzung is by profession a burglar, which makes the accomplishment still more exclamatory; but it served him ill at the end, which was last Thursday. On the evening of that day Dzung was engaged in burglarising the residence of Zung Tsung-tsung in Boundary Road. He had succeeded in annexing a satin, skinlined long gown and some half-dozen other valuable articles of wear when he felt inspiration coming upon him. Showing rare presence of mind, he left the house. Half way across the compound, however, he encountered the luxuriously upholstered motor car of Mr. Zung, and at this juncture the instincts called naturally to the fore by the occasion gave way to the onslaught of Dzung's awe-impelling genius. Emitting a couple of inspiring preliminary snores he somnambulated toward the tonneau of the machine.

Pausing briefly en route from force of habit he stole the blanket from the motor's hood and then, with a sigh of content, and one arm hooked over the loot, he settled back among the cushions and got a half-nelson with the other elbow round the neck of old John W. Morpheus. It was thus that Mr. Zung found him some time later.

Mr. Zung considerately refrained from disturbing his caller's repose. But he called in a policeman who had no such scruples. This officious personage administered what is known in the parlance of the summer parks as the "hot foot," which is accomplished by earnestly applying a three-foot length of hickory to the sole of the shoe. Adjured in this fashion, Dzung stretched himself and went to the police station, where he fell asleep before he could be questioned regarding a pawn ticket for a pair of gold earrings which was found in his pocket.

Yesterday Dzung dozed while the Court listened to the tale as retailed by the police constable. The Court then wrote a few cabalistic words upon the charge sheet and our hero yawned and allowed himself to be led away for a six weeks' sojourn in a place where alarm clocks are not part of the curriculum.

SOUNDS PLAUSIBLE

A Sikh Policeman, one of the annoyances of whose life is the patrolling of Markham Road, the other afternoon came upon three men who were abusing that thoroughfare by beating each other's heads upon it. Separating them with considerable difficulty, he bore Yang Zang-ching away to the charge room, where he was credited with having participated in a fight on the public highways, to the detriment of the peace.

"It wasn't any fight. I was just trying to collect a loan," insisted Yang, just before they put him inside for 24 hours. 4

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Boy Radio Wizard Sends Voice Over Ocean With Toy Instrument

Harold Robinson, sixteen-year-old "radio wizard" of Keyport, N. J., who recently succeeded in transmitting the human voice across the Atlantic with a "toy" apparatus. It is the first time in the history of radio telephony that the human voice has been transmitted across the ocean by an amateur. Robinson's verbal message was heard in Aberdeenshire, Scotland a distance of 3,500 miles. The fact was learned when Robinson received a letter from George Benzie, of Aberdeenshire, who wrote that he had received the message and had also heard a phonograph record being played in the Robinson home. He has been experimenting with the apparatus for about a year.

At The Theaters

One of the unusual theatrical offerings opening tonight will be the appearance of Chefalo and Palermo, master magicians, who are beginning an engagement at the Olympic theater. A detail of the production of particular interest is "The Garden of Mystery" with the introduction of Spanish dances and the real Argentine tango.

This afternoon's matinee offering at the Apollo is the film story of an accidental honeymoon called "Through the Wrong Door" with Madge Kennedy as star. Tonight's bill at the Apollo is one of the later Rex Beach productions, a dramatisation of one of the writer's most successful stories, "The Silver Horde."

Opening Monday night for two nights "Kildare of Storm," featuring Emily Stevens is to be shown at the Apollo. This is a swift moving story full of action and human interest. The week-end bill at the Apollo, opening Thursday night, brings back Geraldine Farrar supported by an all-star cast including Thomas Santschi and Milton Sils in the picture "The Stronger Vow." This is a screen version of the story of the same name by Izola Forester.

Further episodes in the serial, "The Vanishing Dagger" will be offered at the matinee at the Isis today. The main feature of the Isis bill tonight will be a comedy drama called "Bonnie, Bonnie Lassie" in which Mary Maclaren appears as star. Besides this picture, the opening chapters of the new serial "Pirate Gold" in which George B. Seitz is star will be shown.

The Isis bill for four days opening tomorrow will show added episodes of The Vanishing Dagger' in addition to a comedy in which Max Linder appears. This is "Max as a Duelist."

Charles Ray comes back in what has been called one of his best pictures, "The Hired Man," which is the feature offering of the bill tonight at the Victoria theater. The bill also includes a swift moving Fatty Arbuckle comedy called "The Sheriff."

At the New Helen theater today, matinee and evening, the opening episodes of the serial "Elmo the Fearless" will be shown and on tomorrow's bill further details of this gripping story will be unfolded in addition to the final chapters of the serial "The Masked Rider." Monday's bill at the New Helen includes also a Charlie Chaplin comedy.

Revenue Collector Accused Of $130,000 Theft Is Handed Over

One Dau S-mei, formerly a revenue collector for the Chekiang authorities at Hai Yen, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with misappropriating $130,000 and was ordered handed over to the Shanghai City authorities for disposition.

Mr. Mazzo, appearing with Mr. Ting to represent the Chekiang authorities, made application to the Court that the prisoner be handed over as he was not a bona fide citizen of the Settlement. A detective from Chekiang and the son of the former revenue man's guarantor also made like petition, the latter stating that he had been promised by the Chekiang officials that his father would be released when the absconding collector had been taken into custody. Mr. Schuhl, appearing for the defendant, asked for a remand in order to bring out certain facts, but the Assessor replied that there were no grounds for a remand as the man had admitted that he came to Shanghai because of some irregularity which had transpired in Chekiang.

Washington Ball - Committees Meet Tomorrow At 5:45

A meeting of all committees for the Washington Birthday Ball will be held tomorrow, at the American Club at 5:45 o'clock. Mr. Paul Chatom urges all members of committees to be present.

The committees are as follows: hall, music and decorations, A. T. Harr, H. E. Marsden and F. C. Noble; refreshments, P. M. Anderson, A. E. Lloyd, J. T. R. Turner; reception and entertainment, C. A. Perkes, F. D. Hendrickson, L. G. Graham; invitations, A. C. Davis, O. M. Neal, J. E. Rowe; publicity, Monty T. Smith and C. B. Weiss.

PEKING TO CELEBRATE

The American Association of North China and the American Legion of Peking will hold a celebration of Washington's Birthday, Tuesday, February 22. The members of the American Association Committee are Mr. Murray Sullivan, Colonel Walter S. Drysdale, and Messrs. D. J. Torrance, J. McG. Gibb, and Henry C. Emery (absent), while the American Legion's committee Dr. H. J. Howard, and Messrs. B. W. Salisbury, Maxwell Hamilton, Carrington Goodrich, and S. L. Wooden.

It has been decided that all Americans in Peking should unite in making the occasion a representative American celebration, details of which will be announced later. Cards will be sent out to all Americans in Peking and vicinity to ascertain the names of those who will attend the dinner and dance, which the Committee is planning for the evening of the twenty-second.

Mr. D. J. Torrance and Mr. Maxwell Hamilton have been appointed a committee on arrangements.

Community Church Notes

Bishop L. J. Birney will preach at the Community Church service held at the Columbia Country Club this morning at 11 o'clock and all members of the American community are invited to be present.

The afternoon service will be held at five o'clock in the Masonic Hall when Dr. Luther Freeman will preach on "Agreeing With God."

A service for the baptism of children will be held February 19 at 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Paget, 522 Rue Ratard. Dr. Freeman will be glad to confer with parents who desire to bring their children for baptism.

Banking, Accounting and Banking Law

Like all I.C.S. Courses, this new Course in Banking SPECIALISES in the subject that it teaches. It does not generalise but is carefully arranged to carry the student step by step to a full understanding of the subject.

There Are 293 I. C. S. Courses

A few are listed below. Ask us to tell you about the kind of training that interests you.

ENGINEERING:	BUSINESS:	
Civil	Management	Architecture
Concrete	Banking	Drafting
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Give warmth and comfort these cold nights

Select that new one you require from our full stock of fine rubber bottles and be sure of quality and value.

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GENUINE FRIENDSHIP

In early American history, the pipe-passing ritual of the Indians was symbolic of sincere friendliness.

To-day, we extend to you, wherever you are, the hand of genuine friendship.

Whatever may be your conception of business warmth and cordiality, you will find it in this institution, whether your relations with us are in person or by correspondence.

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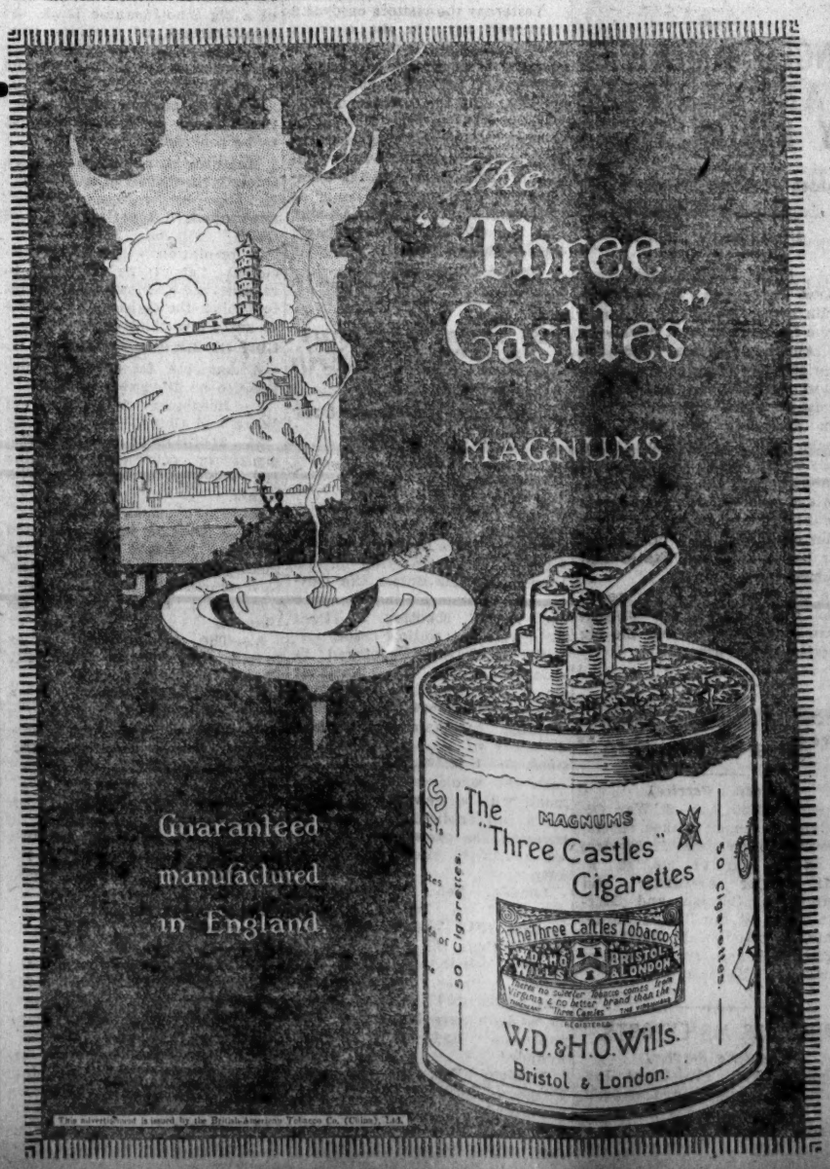
15 Nanking Road.



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International Savings Society

Monthly Drawing
of
Premium Bonds

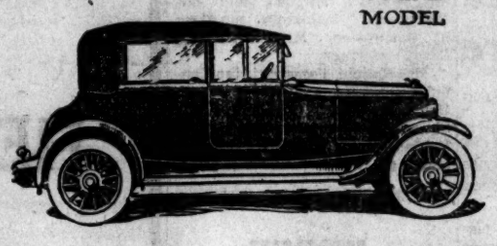
For February, 1921

Owing to the delay caused by the Chinese New Year in the collection of premiums, the Board of Directors has decided to defer the 101st monthly drawing of Premium Bonds from Tuesday, the 15th February, to Friday, the 18th February, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.

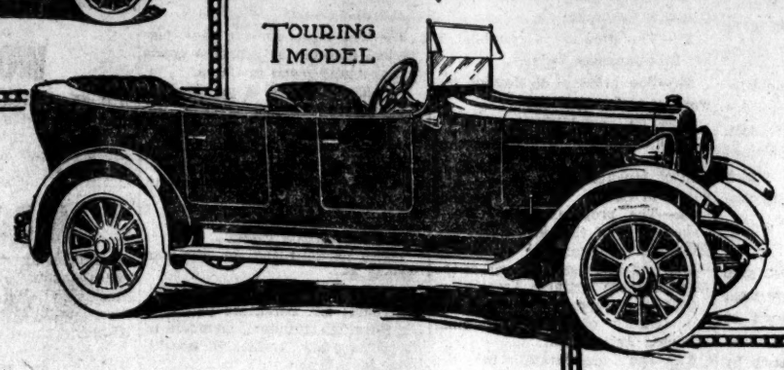
Of course you have seen it !

The Austin "Twenty"

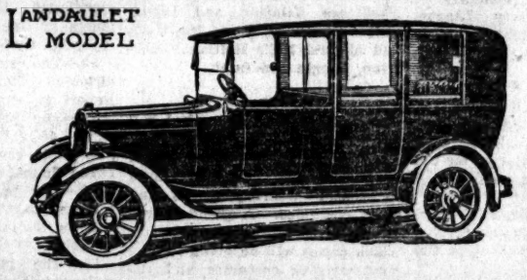
COUPÉ MODEL



TOURING MODEL



LANDAULET MODEL



But have you RIDDEN in it?

If not, you may have that pleasure by 'phoning C. 6006 for a demonstration

CENTRAL GARAGE CO. — THE SEAL OF SERVICE

9 HONGKONG ROAD

ATTORNEYS HERE TO HONOR ALLEN IN COURT MONDAY

American Lawyers Asked By Judge Lobingier To Attend Proceedings Tomorrow

Judge Charles S. Lobingier announces that proceedings relative to the late Edgar Pierce Allen will be taken in the United States Court for China tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock at which meeting all members of the bar are requested to be present.

The late Mr. Allen, who was in his fifty-fifth year, had been identified with the legal profession in China since 1900 and enjoyed the trust and confidence of the native and foreign communities of Tientsin and Peking. He maintained offices in each city.

A large acquaintanceship and clientele throughout North China and many friends in Shanghai mourn his loss. The funeral services were held in Peking after which the remains were cremated.

BORN IN SHANGHAI

Edgar Pierce Allen was born in Shanghai on February 19, 1866, being the eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. Young J. Allen, D. D. Following years of home instruction he was sent, in 1881, to Emory College, Ga., from which institution he was graduated with highest honors in 1885. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, (Baltimore, Md), specialising in Semitics, for which he held a fellowship in 1886-88.

Mr. Allen was admitted to practice in the Florida courts in 1892, to the Federal (U. S.) Bar in the following year, and to the New York Bar in 1898. In 1900 he removed to China and, in 1901 began the practice of his profession in Tientsin.

In 1902 Mr. Allen was appointed as general counsel of the Railways of North China and in 1903 was made lecturer on the subject of "International Law" at Peiyang University. From that time forth Mr. Allen's fame as a councillor and attorney spread rapidly, until his name stands today in the very first ranks of the legal profession of China.

WIFE IN AMERICA

In 1895 he married Miss Bertha Sanerwein, of Baltimore; who, with their only child, now the wife of Colonel Philip Bagby, U. S. A., and absent in America, survives him.

Mr. Allen was elected president of the American Association of Tientsin in 1917, and served in that capacity during the active period of the organisation.

In 1919 he was retained by the Ministry of Finance in the celebrated Passeri case, which was heard before the Mixed Court in Shanghai. Later in the same year he was called upon by the Provincial Government of Chihli to act as legal advisor in the matter of the sequestration of enemy property.

During the past decade Mr. Allen had divided his time between Tientsin and the capital. While in Tientsin he was usually the spokesman of the American community on formal occasions. He was a prominent member of the International Anti-Opium Association.

French Flatered By Aintab Surrender

Victory Hailed In Paris As Fine Feat Of Arms For Attackers

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 11.—The French troops' capture of Aintao—a point of great strategic importance, 100 kilometers north of Aleppo, and about the same distance North-east from Alexandretta and west from Urfa—is hailed as a fine feat of arms. The Kemalist troops had made desperate efforts to defend the town, throwing in heavy forces in the hope that victory might lead to the capture of Aleppo, and control of the Bagdad railway.

The victorious French troops are under the command of Colonel Andren, and form part of General Lamothe's division.

As soon as the fall of Aintab, a city of over 30,000 souls, was known in Paris, General Gouraud, French High Commissioner for Syria, who was delighted with the news, telegraphed instructions that the beleagured should be assured of food supplies. Warfare between French and Turks in Syria has always been conducted on chivalrous lines.

This French victory over the Turkish Nationalists on the eve of the London Conference cannot fail markedly to influence the Angoras Government's attitude towards Constantinople and towards the Allies.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS, TAELS, OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

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MUTT & JEFF — The Boys Are Full Of The Giving Spirit — By Bud Fisher

QUICK, MUTT, HERE'S A BOX OF THOSE SMUGGLED CIGARS! SLIP ME A BUCK!
FINE! I'LL GIVE THEM TO JEFF FOR A PRESENT! THIS LETS ME OFF CHEAP!
HERE'S A BOX OF FINE HAVANA CIGARS FOR YOU JEFF!
WORDS FAIL ME, MUTT! MANY, MANY THANKS!
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT CIGAR, OLD DEAR?
WHERE DID YOU GET THEM?
FROM A FRIEND OF MINE! THEY WERE SMUGGLED IN!
THAT ACCOUNTS FOR IT! I WAS WONDERING HOW THEY GOT PAST THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES!
SAP!

News Brevities

A general meeting of the St. Joseph's Catholic Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, 13 Avenue Edward VII Monday, February 21, at 5:30 p.m. An extraordinary general meeting will be held immediately following the general meeting. A meeting of the Executive Council will be held Friday, February 18 at 5:30 p.m. in the Association rooms.

* * *

An entertainment was held in honor of St. Valentine's Day at the Navy Y. M. C. A. last night, games and "stunts" were engaged in. Each person was decorated with a red heart giving his or her name and number. Music was rendered by the orchestra of U. S. S. New Orleans, A Pollard Comedy concluded the program. Refreshments were served. The building was decorated with many red Valentine hearts of paper. The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. S. M. Cowles, Dr. Ethel Polk Peters, Miss Caroline Thompson and other members of the Women's Overseas League. There were 75 present including several sailors from the cruiser D'Estrees.

* * *

Mr. E. P. Boode will proceed on home leave at the middle of this month and Mr. H. Schall has been appointed acting sales agent for the Netherlands Gutta-Percha Co.

* * *

Mr. L. V. Lang, Mr. J. R. Macdonald and Mr. A. Edwards arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on the Shantung.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. K. Jolly and Mr. J. J. Brenneman arrived in Shanghai on the Nanking from Hankow.

* * *

Mr. R. Brown and Mr. J. Anderson of Tientsin arrived in Shanghai on the Shuntien.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Y. T. Zee of Soochow, graduate of the McTyeire School, to Mr. Z. L. Chang of Columbia University, who is now the dean of Lowrie Institute, South Gate, was announced at a dinner party last night.

* * *

Plans are being made for a concert to be given by Madam M. B. Tcherkasskaya, Russian prima donna of the Marinsky Imperial Opera Company and the Municipal Symphony Orchestra of Shanghai early in March in the Olympic Theater. Mme. Tcherkasskaya is a Russian artist who has sung with success in various cities in Europe.

* * *

Mr. Earl B. Rose, Shanghai lawyer, who is seriously ill with typhoid fever in Dr. Anne Walter Fearn's Sanitarium is reported to be out of danger.

* * *

The Quest Society will meet tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall. Dr. H. Chatley will speak on "Immortality." The meeting which is open to the public will be conducted by Mr. A. J. Hughes.

* * *

Mr. Gerard Zalsman will give his eighth musical afternoon song recital Wednesday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. Mr. Zalsman will be assisted by Mesdames Zalsman and Dixon, Misses Shepherd, Ware and Bate, and Messrs. Bell, Maitland, Morrison, Dingle and Lunt.

* * *

A fancy dress and masked ball will be given at the Cercle Sportif Francais Saturday evening March 5 when all guests will be required to appear wearing masks and fancy costumes. A grand march will take place at midnight after which prizes will be given for the most striking costumes and the best groups. Tickets for the affair can be secured through the members only and all applications for tickets should be sent to the secretary of the club before March 2.

* * *

The Rev. Wei-Ping Chen, secretary of the Department of Evangelism of the Methodist Centenary movement, will address the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Martyr's Memorial Hall.

COLLISION IN CANAL

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—The Dutch mine-sweeper Hydra has collided with a submarine in the Wielingen Canal. A few sailors were slightly injured but no one killed.

Japanese Trade Conference Is Holding Sessions Here

(Continued from Page 1)

proving the packing of export goods to China and shipping documents in co-operation with Chambers of Commerce, commercial guilds and Customs in Japan.

25.—The proposal to establish a big Sino-Japanese bank.

26.—The proposal to develop the work of cultures in China.

27.—The establishment of a special bank.

28.—The revision of the regulation of Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China.

29.—The proposal to effect the co-operation of this union and the Chambers of Commerce in Japan Korea and Manchuria as well as the Japan-Chinese Business Association

30.—The proposal to substantiate the activity of the Japan-China Business Association.

31.—The desiderata in the negotiations between the Governments of Japan and China with regard to trade.

32.—The establishment of a Conditioning House for important import and export goods.

33.—The propcsal to have the supply of funds at a lower rate of interest to encourage the trade between Japan and China.

34.—The proposal to have arrangements of monetary exchange between the interior and open ports in China.

35.—The proposal to improve railway transportations in China.

36.—The proposal to effect the speedy opening of the construction of proposed railway lines in China.

37.—The improvements and conservancy of rivers, harbors and ports.

38.—The proposal to draw the attention of Chinese officials to the import and export goods passing through the inland of China.

39.—The help to be given to improve the export goods of China.

40.—The reforms of currency system in China.

41.—The Japanese trade in the ex-Russian and German Concessions in China.

42.—The proposal to be made to the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government to decide the regulations to protect Japanese trade marks in China.

43.—The proposal to be made to the Japanese Government to decide regulations about the uniform packing of export cargo of Japan.

44.—The establishment of a Japan-China exhibition as a measure to effect cordial relations between Japan and China.

45.—The establishment of a commerical museum of Japanese goods in important towns in China.

46.—The proposal to petition the Japanese Government to grant the Japanese merchants in China accommodation funds at lower rate of interest.

47.—The establishment of an organ to substantially study the trades in Mongolia.

THOSE TAKING PART

Those participating in the conference are:

Dairen.—Mr. Yoshitaro Aioi, Chairman; Mr. Kwantaro Ishimoto, Mr. Suyekich, Kannari, members of Committee; Mr. Yoshiro Shinozaki, Chief Secretary.

Tientin.—Mr. Dainosuke Osawa, Committee; Mr. Yonosuke Kobayashi, Chief Secretary.

Mukden.—Mr. Reizo Sagara, Chief Secretary.

Hankow.—Mr. Waichi Nakane, Chief Secretary.

Tsingtao.—Mr. Masato Yoshimi, Chief Secretary.

Peking.—Mr. Jokichi Ochi, Committee; Mr. Kantaro Sato, committee.

Tsinan.—Mr. Chujiro Gunjima, Chairman.

Shanghai.—Mr. Michio Nodaira, Chairman; Mr. Terno Tanabe, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Junkichi Matsushima, Mr. Naokichi Yanagita, Mr. Tsunao Soyeshima, Mr. Shunichi Sukuragi, Mr. Seiju Shuto, Mr. Masajiro Abe, Mr. Jugoro Hashimoto, Mr. Chikajiro Takeda, Mr. Kojiro Ito, Mr. Goro Nishimura, Mr. Tadao Wakabayashi, Mr. Rokusuke Yokoyama, Mr. Tsunesuke Wada, Mr. Kotaro Hiraoka and Mr. Mannosuke Hashimoto, members of Committee; Mr. Yasuhara, Chief Secretary.

Mr. Keiichi Yamasaki, the Consul General, and Mr. Koyoshi Uchiyawa, a Vice-Consul of Shanghai, and Vice Consul of Peking are also attending the meeting.

WORTH

will always tell in the long run, which explains why Beecham's Pills—costing, in China, only 60 cents per box of 56 pills or two boxes for

A DOLLAR

are almost universally used by all races throughout the world for Stomachic Complaints, Digestive Disorders, Bowel, Liver and Kidney Troubles.

A DOSE

is quite sufficient to prove their unusual merits. They are very gentle and easy in their action and quickly bring relief.

They have proved their worth during the past 70 years and many Europeans now rely on this famous old remedy to keep them fit whilst

IN CHINA

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

THE

HEINTZMAN PIANO

This piano is the essence of delight to the senses, and possesses a tone which will always live.

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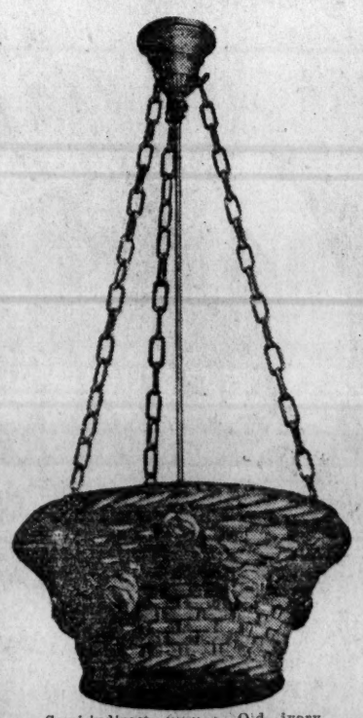

Semi-indirect fixture—Old ivory finish, decorated brown glass bowl with pink flowers.

There Is a Style For Every Lighting Purpose

—from bracket lanterns to elaborate ceiling fixtures, from floor standards to table lamps, whether direct, semi-indirect, or totally indirect effects are desired for homes, offices, stores and public buildings.

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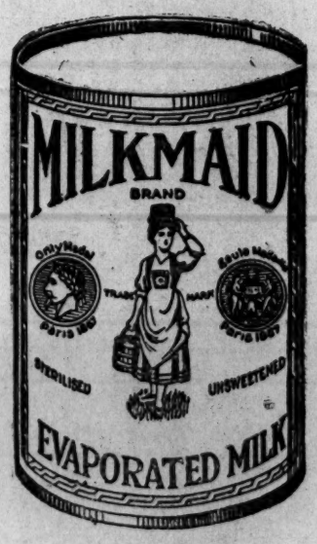
MILKMAID BRAND

EVAPORATED MILK

Diluted with water "*Milkmaid*" Evaporated Milk is valuable for cooking purposes.



Undiluted "*Milkmaid*" Evaporated Milk serves every purpose where cream is usually used.

"Milkmaid" Evaporated Milk

is sold by all principal stores

Pneumonic Plague Situation In Northern Manchuria Is Reported On By Expert

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Hopeful Warmer Weather Will Check Spread Of Disease

The efforts which are being made to check this year's outbreak of pneumonic plague in North Manchuria—where the disease became a recrudescent after having been checked last December—and the progress which has already been made are told by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the noted expert on the scourge, in a report which has just been received. Dr. Wu's account follows;

The plague at Hailar was suppressed toward the middle of December, but at the beginning of January some fresh cases of pulmonary plague were reported at Djalainor, where is situated a large coal mine owned by Skidelsky. This mine employs about 2,500 and 1,000 Chinese miners with an output of 140,000 poods daily (40 pounds to each pood). With the dependant population included, the total number of persons living in that town is about 7,000.

SPREAD IS RAPID

Most of the people and the miners live in semi-underground huts, in order to avoid the severe cold in that region. Hence, when lung plague appeared among these people, it spread rapidly, one sick person often infecting forty others at one time. In spite of the humane work of the doctors—Russian and Chinese—the disease continued to spread, and up to the end of January 232 deaths had been recorded.

Djalainor is only 27 versts (12 miles) East of Manchuli Station, and so when the train service was stopped, the miners flocked to the latter place and took the train from there to Harbin and the South. Tsitsihar or Pukuei, capital of Heilungkiang Province, was also attacked, the first case being reported on January 18. From that date to the end of January, 104 cases were recorded in that city.

The first case found in Harbin was recorded on January 22 and traced to a miner from Djalainor, who died within 24 hours after arrival. Among four contacts—mother, sister-in-law, sister and a male friend—who were housed in our Hospital, only the sister-in-law took the disease, on January 26, and died the next day. The two other women, who had been in close contact with the male patient, escaped.

In a village, within four miles of the Chinese city of Fuchiat'en, a returned miner also died of the disease on January 26, and passed it on to all three men living with him and also to three neighboring families, with the result that in a village comprising 73 huts with a population of 400 souls, eleven persons died between that date and February 6.

MAIN SERVICE STOPPED

The passenger train service on the Chinese Eastern Railway was completely stopped on February 1, but unfortunately before that date many persons had reached Harbin, and some even Changchun. From the latter city already thirty cases have been reported.

Fortunately, owing to the precautionary measures taken in Harbin nearly two months ago against the disease, the epidemic has not yet reached serious dimensions, and it is hoped that with a return of warmer weather and the stoppage of trains the city will not receive new infections from the East. A serious feature lies in the fact that three cases have actually been found as coming from Changchun, thus entailing precautions against the South-coming passengers as well as those from the West.

Besides our Anti-plague Hospital, which can accommodate over 100 patients, we have forty railway cars ready for the housing of contacts. Owing to the overcrowded state of Harbin, both railway area and Chinese city, each patient may infect as many as 30 to 40 persons living in the same room. Hence the necessity of even more cars than we have at present.

443 DEATHS RECORDED

The returns for deaths from plague from the beginning of the epidemic to the end of January are:

Hailar	51
Manchuli	36
Djalainor	232
Tsitsihar City	104
Other places (including Harbin)	20
Total	443

Every possible precaution has been taken to limit the spread of the epidemic, and all officials, from Governor-General Chang Tso-lin downwards have shown an anxiety to help. The Taoyin of Harbin has given me invaluable assistance, while the Russian officers and doctors of the Railway have co-operated in a most worthy way.

We have distributed several thousand doses of plague vaccine manufactured in our Harbin laboratory from the bacillus cultivated from Hailar cases for distribution.

France To Call Recruits To Colors

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 11.—The French Government has decided to call up the 1921 class of recruits. In order to fill the gaps in the ranks, the class will have to be called to the colors in one draft during the first half of April, and a bill has been drawn up to this effect.

Chita Generals To War On Soviet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, Feb. 11.—A message from Chita states that Generals Scherbakoff and Bakenin, and Atamans Dutoff and Anenkoff are preparing to launch an offensive from Mongolia against the Soviet in Turkestan.

It is reported from Chita that the staff building there has been gutted by fire. An investigation committee has been appointed.

It is reported from Chita that the question of the advisability of extending the boundaries of the Buffer State is being taken up there.

It is asserted that the idea was originated by Moscow in view of the fact that the present state is not self-supporting and would involve a heavy drain on Moscow's resources.

The following wireless message to the Japan Advertiser, Tokio, has been picked up:

(U. S. Naval Radio through Reuter)

New York, Feb. 11.—Russian refugees in Paris are apparently banking on Japan now that France and England are abandoning them. According to a Chicago newspaper correspondent, they have some reason for doing so, since at a recent dinner given by Japanese officers in the French capital to a number of Russian officers, General Watanabe read a speech in Russian, wherein he declared that Japan would stand by Russia for the purpose of overthrowing the Bolsheviki and restoring Russia's territorial integrity.

Major Kuwaki, another of the hosts, said that negotiations were in progress for the transportation of the remnant of General Wrangel's army from the neighborhood of Constantinople to Vladivostok.

Welsh Iron Mill Lays Off Workers

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 11.—Although the industrial situation in South Wales is generally brightening up, and several collieries and tin-plate works are re-starting, the Ebbwvale Iron and Steel Works has issued notices to some thousands of colliers, terminating their employment from February 26.

Glover's
World Renowned
Dog Remedies

Send for free book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed."

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st Street
New York, U. S. A.

Agents: Muller, Phipps & Hodges Ltd. Shanghai

DEMAND
"SUNNY BROOK"

A WHISKY
10 YEARS OLD
The Best Procurable
RYE WHISKY
on any market

Obtainable at
All First-Class DEALERS, BARS, CAFÉS
REIDS LIMITED, INC.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
44 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

Every Price HERE
A MONEY SAVER

BARGAINS THAT ARE REAL

A SPECIAL SHEETING WEEK

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN PRICES TO ENSURE COMPLETE CLEARANCE OF

SURPLUS STOCKS

A FEW EXAMPLES:—

50 pairs only of "HORROCKSES" AND "WIGAN SINGLE" BED SHEETS $9.75 Per Pair

800 yards 72" WIGAN SHEETING $2.25 per yd.

10 doz. HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES 80 cents each

20dz. TURKISH TOWELS $1.00 per pair

LINEN CAMBRIC 36" wide $1.75 per yard

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
WEEKS & Co., Ltd.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
WEEKS & Co., Ltd.

LADY ASTOR SAYS DON'T SEE MOVIES' WORST SIDE ONLY

Good Features Of Pictures More Than Overbalance Objectionable Parts

BIG FUTURE PREDICTED

American Born Parliament Member Asserts People Make Choices

English public opinion has been much exercised of late by the campaign carried on by several prominent newspapers to censor the cinema films or moving pictures so as to remove what are considered, by many, objectionable features. Extremists have even advocated the suppression of the cinema as a place of public entertainment, and Viscountess Astor, always to the fore in public welfare movements, has written the following article on "The Future of the Cinema."

BY VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.

I am told that there still are a number of persons who shake their heads over the cinema's unmitigated evil which encourages bad little boys to become burglars and lures decent people to crime and immorality.

I think that is a very short-sighted way of looking at the cinema, and people who take that attitude really need spectacles so that they can see the problem of the cinema in a truer perspective.

To begin with, it is a very vain thing to deplore the cinema. Picture houses have come and I believe have come to stay. They already form a very big part in the lives of a large part of the community, as they are the only recreation for thousands of people, and no amount of complaining will kill the cinema business which is now one of the biggest industries in the world.

Then, again, it is a rather useless proceeding merely to blame and abuse the film producers or cinema managers because one does not approve of their pictures. It is rather like the people who are always abusing the "Government" because they do not like its policy, and who do not stir a finger to help to put better men in place. In a democracy, at least, people get more or less the government they deserve, and the public as a whole gets the films it deserves.

CATER TO PUBLIC TASTE

The producers or managers who make or show films find out what people want to see. That is the only way they can make their business pay. What we can do—in fact, what we ought to do—is to help form public opinion in the way we think is right and do what we can to prevent the low toned minority from being served at the expense of the decent majority.

The cinema does present a problem today because it is comparatively a new feature in our life and because it is one which, from its very nature, affects thousands of men and women and children in a very forcible way. We have learned from psychologists that vivid impressions of things seen with the eye do not leave people's minds, especially children's minds.

We ought to aim, therefore, at demanding a very high standard in every respect from the cinema. We ought to get a much higher standard of ventilation and accommodation. We ought to try to secure a law that no child should see a film which it shouldn't see. Nothing which horrifies or frightens him; nothing showing ugliness in any form.

We ought to demand that films are good artistically and dramatically, that they be produced without sweated labor or unhealthful conditions, and that they shall be shown so as to cause the least possible fatigue to people's eyes.

As regards the moral standards, a great deal rests with organised public opinion. There is a central censorship which, according to a report recently published, deals satisfactorily with plays submitted to it, and in addition is open to any one who comes across what he thinks an undesirable film to make complaint to the management or local authority. And I am told that serious complaints of this kind are almost always successful.

GREAT FUTURE FOR MOVIES

Given the proper conditions and public encouragement to produce good stuff the cinema has a great future. It can be both educative in the broadest sense and amusing. It is capable of bringing color and romance of a healthful sort into the lives of people who have no chance of finding it in their work or in their homes. And if it were only possible to bring about a big development of children's cinemas or special days or hours for children, it could do a great work by supplementing what the home and school can do for them.

There could be fascinating natural history films, fairy tale films, historical films and story book films. I do not suggest that children should spend hours weekly watching the cinemas. But as long as so many children lack books and toys this gives a chance to the cinema to supply a real useful need.

I believe it is a fact that producers and managers have discovered that the immoral film and improperly conducted cinemas do not pay. We can do a great deal to confirm this belief by helping to build up a strong public opinion which not only will not tolerate undesirable films but which will ask also for the right sort of pictures for grown-ups and children alike.

I think if we do this the film industry will find the public, like Oliver Twist, will keep asking for more.

Bull Dogging A Steer With A Motor Cycle

Recently at a round-up in Mason City, Iowa., S. J. Snyder, driving a motor cycle and carrying a cowboy as a passenger raced several mounted cowboys in a bull dogging contest. The object of the game was to catch the steer, grab him by the horns and throw him, then to quickly tie him up before he can regain his feet. As the photo shows, the motor cycle contestants easily outclassed their competitors on horseback and won the contest.

Bernstorff Views Harding Favorably

Thinks Our Policy For Next Four Years Will Be Complete Political Isolation

Washington, Dec. 18.—Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, who is now President of the German League of Nations Society, has been telling his people about political conditions in America and advising them to enter into cordial relations with this country. Copies of a speech he delivered recently at Frankfort, which have been received in Washington, contain comments on President Wilson and President-elect Harding. He represents the President-elect as favoring complete political isolation for America and welcomes Harding's attitude toward the League of Nations as favorable to Germany.

Count von Bernstorff advocated better German press representation in the United States and suggests that German newspapers make arrangements with American newspaper correspondents in Germany so that "the truth about Germany may become known in America." The address was warmly applauded by an audience of 4,000 persons.

Among other things Count von Bernstorff said:

"If in nine German newspapers there appeared articles friendly toward America and in one German newspaper an unfriendly article, one might reckon with surety that the one article would be cabled to America, while the nine otners would be disregarded. Unfortunately, it is to be feared that now, after the war, on account of the unfavorable rate of exchange the matter will be worse. On the other hand, the great French and English newspapers constantly maintain good representation in America. At the very least, it should be recommended that the German press now make connections with American correspondents in Germany, in order to provide that through their mediation the truth about Germany may become known in America.

"In regard to politics, we should not expect much from America. This may be inferred from the brief statement of former American Ambassador Hill in Berlin, who believed that for America there is only one foreign policy—the Monroe Doctrine. America's interest in Europe rests only on economic and humanitarian considerations. Wilson's failure in foreign politics followed upon his recognition that a policy of isolation could not harmonise for any length of time with an American economic alliance with European States. Therefore Wilson attempted a reconciliation between the contending parties in which neither victor nor vanquished should be recognised, and for the avoidance of future wars he sought the formation of a League of Nations. After Wilson's failure the idea of America's political isolation was successfully revived and, simultaneously, the idea of the formation of an economic alliance. Therefore, since in America it has been considered impracticable to assume the obligations arising under the Versailles Treaty, the recent Presidential election resulted in the defeat of Wilson who, four years ago, had been chosen peace President.

"Now, the Republican Party has achieved victory upon the issue of a foreign policy without any regard to the domestic struggle between the conservatives and the radicals and the disreputable social elements. This conclusion will continue in force for four years. Wilson had declared the alternative 'for or against the League and the Versailles peace.' Yet there are many groups in America in favor of the League, but against the Versailles Treaty. Therefore, Harding, while against the present League, advocated the revival of the principle in The Hague Court of Arbitration and of a plan for the free association of nations without endangering the sovereignty of any of the participating States.

"In answer to objections relative to the lack of power of The Hague tribunal to enforce its decisions, Harding explained: 'If The Hague tribunal has no teeth, we can supply them.' Thereby Harding has declared for the principle of America's complete political isolation. It is certain that Harding will not accept the Versailles Treaty without the well-known Republican reservations, and it is even possible that by means of a resolution of the Congress the state of war with Germany will be declared ended.

"This attitude of the United States can only be welcomed by us. It corresponds also with the attitude on this question of the Pacific Congress and of the German Government which desire, in place of the present League of Nations, the establishment of adequate legal maxims. Again, the explanations of the American representatives at the Brussels finance conference make it clear that there can be no question of the complete political isolation of the United States.

"Germany must then accept the American policy of an economic alliance with Europe, even if it will not have the same economic independence as formerly. We will always proceed in the best manner if we carry on our work of reconstruction with American aid, because in that way we will be forming no political alliances, as so many European States which require assistance are doing.

"When Russia has freed herself from Bolshevism America will, with a special interest, share in the reconstruction of that country. For that purpose it will provide only the necessary capital, but not the labor. This latter Germany must supply."

Count von Bernstorff recommended the resumption of relations with the German-Americans upon whom, he declared, "we must also depend for the revival of our export business with the United States."

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THIRTY-FOUR NANKING ROAD.

American Woman's Club

The American Woman's Club will meet Tuesday at 4 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe when a program of interest will be given under the direction of the Literary Department.

Mr. L. W. C. Lordon will give an illustrated address on "Chinese Cameos and Hard Stones." The exquisite workmanship of the Chinese lapidary will be illustrated by specimens from Mr. Lordon collection of Chinese jewels.

* * *

The members of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club enjoyed a meeting of special interest Friday afternoon when Mrs. S. M. Cowles gave an address on Chinese Rugs and displayed Mongolian rugs 200 years old of rare beauty to illustrate her talk.

Mrs. Cowles described the process used in the manufacture of Chinese rugs, beginning with a large picture of the knot used. The various processes undergone by the wool and the dyeing and the weaving were described from personal visits to the various Shanghai and Peking manufacturing plants. The luster of the wool used varies with the age of the sheep, the coldness of the climate, and whether the wool comes from a living or a dead sheep.

Comparisons between the Chinese and other oriental rugs were drawn. In the main, while other oriental rugs are closer knotted, and wear better than the Chinese, the superiority of the latter rugs lies in the restfulness of the design, which is simple and impressionistic rather than crowded with unrelated details and colors. According to some art critics the old rugs of China have a unique beauty carrying into effect as they do the high artistic traditions of the race even in somewhat coarse textures.

The conservatism and individuality of Chinese art has been undisturbed in the Chinese rugs. Although the Arabs, Jews, Indians and Turks have come into China, to quote one authority, "the wonder is that their composite designs in rug-making had so little effect. The Chinese have, on the contrary taken their intricate designs, stripped them of their confusing details, and imbued them with the dignity and indefinable calm which seems to be the inevitable Chinese mark.

The characteristic colors used and the designs employed were shown by use of the reflectoscope. The best possible illustration for the paper was present in the beauty of old rugs loaned by Mr. F. Raschau. These rugs are from 150 to 200 years old and are softened by time and exposure to tones quite impossible to produce in dye pots of the day. Texture, color and design of the rugs could be examined at leisure and the women enjoyed this opportunity.

* * *

The Mother's Department of the American Woman's Club will present a program of unusual interest under the direction of Mrs. T. Boode, on Wednesday morning at the Carlton. The meeting will start promptly at 10:30 o'clock and is to close promptly at 11:45 o'clock.

Mrs. Boode will read a paper on "Literature for Children." Mrs. W. J. Fuller is to read a paper on "Music for Children" and will be assisted by Mrs. G. Thompson, who will illustrate with songs. Mrs. E. Keinoeier will review Bryant's "How To Tell Stories.

The general discussion, which follows the papers and the book review, is open to all and is one of the most interesting and helpful features of each program.

Members and friends are invited to be present.

WILL FORM WOMEN'S CLUB IN YOKOHAMA

For the purpose of organising a Women's Club at Yokohama a meeting of those interested in the formation of such an organisation will be held at the home of Mrs. Paul C. Van Zandt, 172 Bluff, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, February 25. An interesting program is being arranged for the meeting; at its conclusion tea will be served.

A group of women met to consider the inauguration of such an organisation and those present were enthusiastic over the proposal. They agreed that such an organisation would fill a long felt want and that it would be a source of great benefit and inspiration to the community. They are therefore desirous of letting all the women of Yokohama know of their plans that full participation in the formation of the club and the selection of the various committees may be accomplished.

A large gathering is expected on February 25.

Special committees are expected to be named for several departments, including "Art and Literature," "Educational and Domestic," "Current Events," and "Question Box."

Youngest Person To Get Passport Is Girl 11 Months Old.

Lidie Jane Megill, of New York, is the youngest American ever to obtain a passport in this country. This youngster recently sailed for Scotland. A letter received by the father of the eleven-months-old girl from the State Department informed him that the little miss had established a record in this respect. The baby is en route to join her mother in Edinburgh, who went several months ago for her health.

Australians Ahead In Cricket Match

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Feb. 12.—When play was resumed in the fourth test match today, Douglas, the English captain, whose score was 50 not out overnight, was dismissed without adding another run. The other batsmen also fared badly, as the last four wickets fell for the addition of only 14 runs, the innings closing for 284. The Australians, going in to bat for the first time, made a much more consistent showing. Bardsley made 56, Collins 59, Gregory 67 not out, and Armstrong 54 not out. The result was that when stumps were drawn the score stood at 267 for five wickets.

Close Tsingtao Branch Of International Bank; Chamber In Protest

American Chamber Wires New York, Urging Reconsideration

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsingtao, Shantung, Feb. 4.—The business world here was rather shocked to learn a day or two ago that the Tsingtau branch of the International Banking Corporation was closing its business next Monday, February 7. Americans generally regret to see this representative of American business interests leave the city. The American Chamber of Commerce has wired the New York head office a protest against the move and urges that they reconsider, and continue the Bank. We should very much hate to see the departure of the obliging manager, Mr. C. W. Hayden; he has been unremitting in his efforts to make a success of the enterprise.

It is a fact that owing to business depression here there has not been a great deal of profit for many concerns, but all foreign interests have shared alike, none suffering to an extraordinary degree. We hope the Americans will hold on a little longer.

WHEN SHE WAS SEVENTEEN

A story from life of especial interest to girls in their teens and their parents appeared in most of the leading papers of Great Britain during the recent month of August, and is reproduced here as of equal significance in the Far East. Its heroine, Miss Elsie Wheeler, who resides at 1 Bexley Place, Leeds, told her story as follows:—

"When I was seventeen, I began to be troubled with such a constant tiredness that I never felt more than half awake. My appetite left me entirely, and I often went off from home in the morning with scarcely a bite of breakfast. It was a struggle to get through the day: my back ached, and my legs and feet seemed weighted with lead.

"I was dizzy and breathless, and suffered terribly from headache. My nerves were jumpy, and I was often cross and irritable without knowing why.

"I had advice, and was told that I was suffering from anæmia, but medicine did me no good at all. Then a friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' pink pills. I followed her advice, and after starting the pills was delighted and surprised to find the first few doses gave me quite a good appetite.

"The feeling of tiredness began to go, also the dizziness and backaches. As I continued with the pills my strength increased, and I could tell that these were supplying my whole system with good, rich blood. In a short time all traces of anæmia left me, and I am now strong and well; my cure, thanks to Dr. Williams' pink pills, is complete."

Of dealers everywhere, Dr. Williams' pink pills can also be obtained direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, post free. Their beneficial effect on the looks and the appetite is very quick and well-marked. This can be proved by starting a course of the pills now.

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Weekly Sales Bulletin

No. 4 VOL. 1 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1921 00 CENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Mid-Winter Clearance sale was a Frost. All last week the car sales business was like trying to sell ice skates in Singapore. Consequently we are continuing it this week. Remember, any of the following roadsters may be purchased for Tls. 500—Darracq, Renault, Peugeot, Delage 6 Cyl., and a Briton. Come early, and avoid the rush.

WHERE DO MOTOR CARS GO IN THE WINTER?

Lucky little motor cars that have nice papas and mammas go to No. 9 Hongkong Road and have a nice warm hood cover put on. It takes less than an hour; and then they go out all snug and comfy, running smoother, and oh! so much cheaper. And another thing, it doesn't take them so long to "Wake up" in the morning!

We are Bosch Magneto agents for all North China, and are prepared to render you any service or supply parts you may may require—at No. 9 Hongong Road.

If you were getting half enough food, what kind of work would you be doing? And how long would it be before you had a break-down?

Give a thought to your tyres. Seven out of every ten cars in Shanghai are running with tyres half inflated. They are not doing good work and they're on the road to a breakdown. Drive your car around to 2A Jinkee Road and have your tyres tested and inspected by the tyre service man.

A stitch in time saves several, and perhaps a small vulcanising job now will save you the price of a new tyre next week.

FIRESTONE TYRES

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"Most in Demand"

The Sales-manager has a new suit! He calls it his "Trading Clothes," and now that all this tin-pan-banging, fire-cracker-shooting, celestial-tom-tom-whacking is over, he's going to need it! He acts like a pawnbroker on Monday morning, so you'd better crank up "the old scrap iron" and call around to No. 9 Hongkong Road. He wants to sell new cars and we want some old ones, so we can keep these columns filled!

That Chevrolet Sports Roadster has not been sold, of course, thanks to the gong hammering, so you've got another chance at it. Remember, its a "sure nuff" bargain!

All Shanghai is cordially invited to visit our new garage at No. 9 Hongkong Road.

Yes, No. 9 Hongkong Road is the Car Sales Department also!

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN

Miss "B" Barefacts,

Dear Miss "B",—

In a recent edition of a local paper I read an article, entitled "Try Hypnotism on your Husband to Keep His Love." Did you read it? And if so, please let me know if you agree with the author, Cleo De Merode?

Yours very truly,

"Lonely Wife"

Dear "Lonely Wife,"—

You *are* a Mutt! Take that old "Junk" I've seen you riding around town in to No. 9 Hongkong Road, trade it in on a Templar Roadster—one of those sporty red ones, you know! Send the bill to your husband—he'll pay it, don't fear! And then, Oh boy! you'll start your second honeymoon.

Yours "B"

P. S. The moral is, They Love the Ones They Spend Their Money On. "B"

Watch for Next Week's Bulletin

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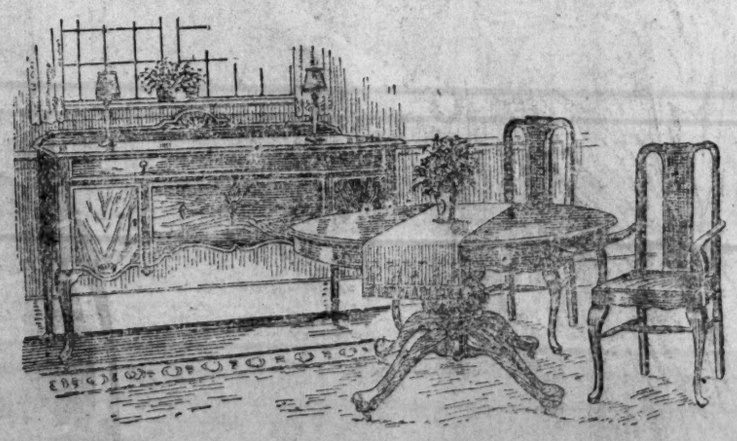

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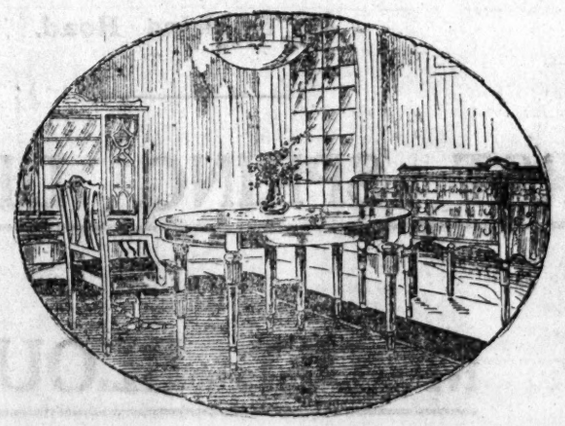

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PICTURES KAISER'S AGONY IN DEFEAT

Rosner, His War Historian, Likens It To Sacred Scene In Gethsemane

Berlin, December 16.—Karl Rosner, who served the Kaiser as "body historian and journalist" during a considerable period and till the end of the war, has just published a book entitled "The King," reflecting his observations of the finale of the world tragedy and striving to uphold William as a man moved by high, if not modern or intellectual ideals. Indeed, Rosner sometimes goes so far as to compare William to Jesus.

On the night of Sept. 18, we see William, overwhelmed by the staggering news from the front, in his workroom at Grand Headquarters. Rosner is trying to picture his thoughts swaying between hopeful and hysterical despair.

"Those over there (meaning the members of the General Staff), however hard their lot, maybe have at least one or two who are their equals to whom they may unburden their sorrow without losing dignity. I, William, have nobody and must not, because there is that insurmountable barrier: I am King over them all; I have the highest office, overburdened with responsibilities, but also endowed with power to find the right way, proceed and lead. I should be nothing but a vain fool, an irresponsible adventurer, had I not this faith in God's grace and holy knowledge of my mission.

"No, I have no right to spread my sorrows before men. In this black hour I am alone in my sorrow and must pray, like Christ on the Mount of Olives, while around Him his Apostles slept: 'Father, if it be possible, take this cup of bitterness from; but not as I will, but as Thou wilt.'"

Another chapter shows the demigod in quite a different light. Hindenburg and Ludendorff are acquainting His Majesty with the necessity of a retreat from the Marne. Hindenburg, still the unbroken Field Marshal, seems to consider the events of July grave but not irremediable. The General, as Ludendorff is known, has not even taken the trouble to meet the Kaiser at the door as the Field Marshal did. Now the General looks up from his table covered with maps and drops his monocle as usual when greeting any ordinary visitor. There is wrath in the King's eyes. He thinks; "Did his cold conceit prevent him from meeting me at the door, or did his black conscience or shame over the failure of his plans prevent him?

But the General has no time for the King's ill-humor. The King's displeasure is no more to him than the hum of a passing fly.

There are unpleasant explanations, the catastrophic events being pictured without any attempt at disguise. William urges that the interest of the Crown must be the chief factor in determining the next step to be taken.

Thus far Hindenburg has been leading the conversation; now Luderdorff speaks up: "I may mention to your Majesty that it was a painful surprise to Grand Headquarters—this sudden disruption of our most exposed lines."

The King snaps out:

"Yes, it is true. We have been regularly surprised."

It sounds like a challenging stroke; there seems to be thunder in the air.

The General continues his report coldly, as though he had never noticed the King's emotion, concluding with the remark that a retreat from the Marne is not improbable.

A hundred thoughts chase one another in the King's brain.

"What? Another retreat from the Marne? What humiliation for our conceit!"

The King sees himself on the stage with all the nations of the world as a hostile audience; and to offer them the spectacle of another retreat. Where shall the new front be established? On the Aisne? on Meux, perhaps? Finally on the Rhine. The King's mind sees a red flood of millions that have only waited for this moment, submerging all Germany, and forces a few stern words from his lips:

"No, I must insist earnestly that not another foot of ground be surrended."

A depressing silence. The Field Marshal's eyes seek those of the General, and, bowed over his maps, he continues explaining where his armies shall make another stand. He thinks the line will hold.

Suddenly the King interrupts, saying, drily:

"Well, your Excellency, that sounds quite different from your tales four days ago."

The thin ribbon tying these two men is torn. The General's blood rushes to his head, but he keeps his temper and says with a hard voice:

"Reverses are within the range of possibility in every war; but if your Majesty has lost confidence."

No, the King does not want that and tries to make up.

Enter a messenger bearing a paper with the text by which the Wolff Bureau is to acquaint the German people with the catastrophic events of the last few days. The Field Marshal signs it. The King reads:

"Official—Berlin, July 18, 1918—Between the Aisne and the Marne the French attacked with large forces of tanks and gained some little ground. Our reserves have already been thrown into the battle."

Speechless, the King returns the sheet. How harmless it sounds! But, if God works no miracle, it is the end of everything.

The book is entitled "The King" because the author assumes to define the Kaiser's thoughts, of which he certainly ought to know something, having been in his immediate entourage for many months. Rosner tries to be impartial, but obviously errs in favor of the Kaiser.

Smuts' Victory Proves Of Great Interest In U.S.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Feb. 12.—The result of the South African elections has aroused much interest among the thinking classes in America. In some circles General Smuts's victory came as a surprise, to such an extent has the American public since the war been served from interested sources with stories tending to prove that the British Empire is in danger of breaking up, as the result of the alleged wishes of the Dominions to become independent.

The Wall Street Journal urges its readers to study the lesson to be drawn from these elections. "It is especially important," says this paper, "to remember that the ties that bind the Empire are far stronger than critics pretend.

"There are convincing reasons why the British self-governing Dominions do not 'cut the painter,' notably because in all their relations with foreign Powers, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are in an incomparably stronger position than if they were independent. The exhilarating sport of 'twisting the lion's tail' has been lamentably overdone. It is well to remember that the lion is still a complete and healthy animal, with all the attributes of a lion, plus an astonishingly good temper."

POPULAR MUSIC BY BAND TODAY

The program which will be given this afternoon by the Municipal Public Band at the Town Hall at 5 o'clock promises to be of unusual interest. The program is as follows:

1. Overture—The Najees Bennett
2. Selection from—Hansel and Gretel ....Humperdinck
3. Valse de Concert—Tales from the Viennese Forest .....Strauss
4. (a) Menuet
   (b) Farandole .....Bizet
5. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 Liszt

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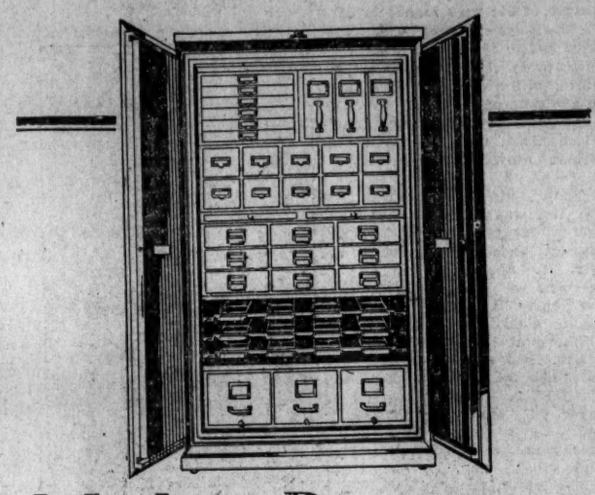

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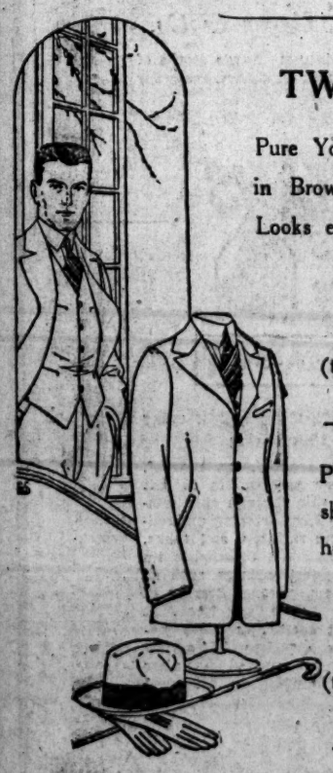

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Regal Banker Last

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in plain Black with spliced heel and toe for durability.

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with soft double cuffs Guaranteed Fast Dyes always look well and wear well.

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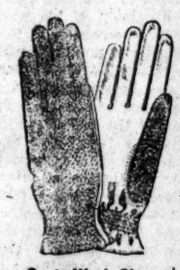

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TERMS CASH — **"WAYLOO CORNER"** NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD — **NO CREDIT**

ROOT DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICIES WITH HARDING

He Has Three-Hour Private Conference With President-Elect At His Marion Home

URGES HIS WORLD COURT

Would Have Our Arbitration Treaties Amended To Allow It To Hear Any Disputes

Marion, Ohio, Dec. 13.—President-elect Harding discussed international relations and the prospects for a new world association for three hours today with Elihu Root. Afterward Mr. Root said that the nature of the discussion and of Mr. Harding's conferences were such that no conclusions could be expected until they had ended.

Meanwhile it became known through a memorandum issued by Harding's headquarters that Colonel George Harvey, who has been the guest of the President-elect for three days, has been urging upon Mr. Harding a proposal for an agreement between nations not to resort to offensive warfare until after a referendum of the people of the nation. This proposal the Harding memorandum characterised as one "which dwarfs all previous propositions designed to perpetuate peace and to democratise the world."

Mr. Root arrived in Marion early this morning and had breakfast with Senator and Mrs. Harding before accompanying the President-elect across the lawn to his office in the home of George B. Christian Jr., his secretary. There he was in uninterrupted conference with Senator Harding until noon, when he saw the correspondents.

"I have had a very pleasant, interesting and long talk with the President-elect," was all that Mr. Root would have to say concerning his conference beyond the admission that international policy was the subject discussed.

"Did you arrive at any conclusions?" Mr. Root was asked.

"No," he replied. "This is no situation for reaching conclusions. The nature of these conferences is such that during them no conclusions may be expected to be reached."

PRESIDENT OVERBURDENED

Mr. Root then went on to speak of the mass of detail coming to the attention not only of the President, but of the President-elect. "The country has become so large," he said, "that this has become a serious question. In fact, the President is called upon to take care of so many of these matters that a great many times he is left with a tired brain to attack the large questions which come up for solution."

As to the economic situation in Europe, discussed, among other things, yesterday in Herbert Hoover's conference with the President-elect, Mr. Root said that his duties abroad last Summer had given him little opportunity to study the question. He then entered upon a discussion of his work in Europe with the commission that met at the Hague to prepare a plan for an international court to deal with differences between nations.

Mr. Root pointed out that a number of years ago the United States concluded between twenty-five and thirty treaties with other countries, providing for arbitration of international differences. Similar treaties were entered into among other countries, with the result that the United States made treaties of this kind with France and Great Britain, while the latter two nations made like treaties between themselves.

While these treaties provided for arbitration, Mr. Root pointed out, they did not set up any court to conduct the procedure, and it would be necessary in each case to establish a tribunal to deal with each question. The purpose in creating a court under The Hague organisation was to establish the single tribune, with general jurisdiction in all such matters.

WANTS TREATIES AMENDED

Mr. Root said that if the court which is now under consideration at Geneva should be established, it would be desirable to secure as the next step amendment to the net work of arbitration treaties, whereby the contracting parties would agree to accept this particular court and recognise its jurisdiction. It would become a judicial tribunal, whereas the original treaties contemplated more of a diplomatic tribunal.

The commission of which he was a member, Mr. Root explained, prepared a plan for such a court and submitted it to the Council of the League of Nations. "The Council approved the plan with some modifications and then submitted it to the Assembly of the League," he said. "The Assembly has referred it to a committee, but still has it under consideration. And, from that time on I have lost track of it."

Mr. Root was emphatic in his declaration that the world court is a step in the right direction toward ending wars.

"The day of private war has gone," he continued. "When individuals differ they no longer hit each other over the head with a club, but go to court. An international court gives nations an opportunity for settlement of dispute in some way other than war. In the initial stages of most controversies the people do not want to fight. Governments do not want to fight for the reason that wars cost a lot of money, are liable to turn governments out of office and interfere with the prosperity of the countries involved.

"In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the subject matter of the controversies between nations is far less important than the disposal of the controversies. What is needed, then, is to give them a good method of settling their disputes without fighting."

While there are still many dynastic Governments in the world, Mr. Root went on, many wars are of the sort that he described as "incidents of dynastic policy." He saw no immediate relief from conflict of this sort. A Government determined to make war at a particular time and for a definite object cannot be prevented from doing so, he said.

With the increasing democratisation of the world, Mr. Root believes, Governments are compelled more and more to consider the attitude of their peoples toward a proposal to go to war, and he emphasised once more his point of increasing expense and widening strength of public opinion acting to prevent dynastic wars. Thus, he said, increasing democratising means the possibility of avoiding war if means can be provided for settling international difficulties rather than by force.

"In your opinion, what wars of recent times might have been avoided if there existed such instruments of adjudication as are now proposed?" Mr. Root was asked.

Mr. Root hesitated a moment and then declined to commit himself beyond some observations touching upon the beginning of the World War. This, he said, was a war determined upon in advance by the Central Powers for dynastic reasons. Even then some pretense was necesary, such as the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince at Sarajevo followed by the demands upon Servia. Had there been a treaty between Austria and Servia at that time binding them to submit such differences to a court, Mr. Root was of the opinion that it would have been impossible for them to refuse to carry out this agreement, because the power declining would have arrayed against it the world's public opinion.

Announcement of Colonel Harvey's plan for a refendum on war was made in a Harding headquarters memorandum, which said:

"The whole topic of discussion between the two has been a proposal which dwarfs all previous propositions designed to perpetuate peace and to democratise the world. It was, in brief, that the United States should stand as a sponsor for an association of peoples who should pledge their respective Governments for all time never to engage in offensive warfare until the question will be submitted to, and decided by, the people themselves.

"The President-elect declined to discuss the latter, but Colonel Harvey, while disclaiming any authority to speak for him, personally espoused the idea with vigor, and expressed the belief that a practicable plan could be devised through friendly consultation and helpful co-operation with other nations. Of the merits of the proposal, if it can be made effective, he thought there could not be any doubt in any mind sensitive to the highest ideals and most worthy traditions of America."

This was the first public announcement authorised by Senator Harding of the subject matter discussed in his conferences with prominent men on international relations. While the statement makes it clear that the proposal for a national referendum on offensive warfare has not the sponsorship of Senator Harding, the very source of the information is held to be authority for the assumption that the idea appeals strongly to the President-elect.

Whether the idea was broached to Mr. Root today is not known. Announcement that Senator Harding had been considering the proposal for a referendum on war was not made until late this afternoon, shortly before Mr. Root's departure for Cleveland. Before Mr. Root left, however, he had a long conversation with Colonel Harvey at Senator Harding's home.

The news that Senator Harding is giving consideration to a proposal which partially coincides with the plan Bryan advocated increases the importance of next Friday's conference between the President-elect and Mr. Bryan. It will also be recalled that Senator Owen of Oklahoma submitted to the Senate an amendment to the League of Nations covenant embodying the same proposal, which he accused Mr. Bryan of appropriating.

Mr. Bryan is coming to Marion at Senator Harding's invitation.

Germany Is Fighting Huge Cocaine Trade

Hamburg Detective Makes Unexpected Discovery; More Addicts

Berlin, Dec. 25.—The great increase of the drug habit in Germany has also developed an extensive secret trade in cocaine, which is so skillfully carried on that the police are having much difficulty in obtaining clues to the dealers.

Sometimes, however, the police make unexpected discoveries, as in a recent case of a Hamburg detective who happened to overhear snatches of conversation between a man and a woman he passed in the street. He formed the conclusion that they were talking about a deal in cocaine and followed them to a station cloakroom, where they claimed a large package marked "Army Stores."

The dectective arrested the couple on suspicion, and when the parcel was opened it was found to contain 1,590 small bottles of cocaine. Through this arrest the police were able to catch other members of the gang which was dealing in the dangerous drug.

PUMP IN ABRAHAM'S WELLS

Modern Machinery Supplies Water To Beersheba

Beersheba, Palestine, Dec. 25.—Abraham's wells are now equipped with modern pumping machinery and are supplying water to the town.

According to ancient tradition, there were seven wells at Beersheba, but at present only three are known, which from time immemorial have been used by the Bedouins to water their flocks. The original "Well of the Oath" was dug by Abraham, as described in the Book of Genesis.

Science To Benefit From Monte Carlo

Paris, Dec. 25.—The 1,000,000 francs provided by the Prince of Monaco have been used for the erection of a new French institute of paleontology, which was opened to the public under the patronage of President Millerand and other French political and scientific leaders. Although the collection of specimens leaves much to be desired, the French intend to make the institute the chief of its kind throughout the world, and are sending specialists into the remotest districts seeking exhibits, likely to trace the evolution of the human race from the earliest stages.

The Prince of Monaco has promised to make annual donations from his Casino profits for the upkeep of this research, regardless of the constantly increasing budget for his oceanographic research work, which has given the world the most reliable information regarding ocean currents, fisheries, temperatures and the pressure of ocean depths vital to the safety of deep sea divers off all coasts.

Desdemona Strangled Quickly To Get Train

Othello Omits Soliloquy To Let Famous Hungarian Actress Go Home

Budapest, Dec. 25.—The exigency of a commuter desiring to catch the last train for a suburb compelled Othello to stifle Desdemona with extraordinary despatch in the presentation of Shakespeare's tragedy at the National Theater the other night.

Emily Markus, the first tragic actress of this country, who was playing Desdemona, lives just outside of this city and has to catch the last train home. So when Othello burst into Desdemona's bedchamber to declaim his passionate monologue before he stifled her, the audience was amazed to see that the Moor of Venice was apparently so furious that he could find no words to express his passion and Desdemona was smothered before the spectators had time to shudder.

Afterward it was learned that Miss Markus had whispered into the ear of the outraged Othello: "Please strangle me quickly. If you are going to cackle your soliloquy I will lose my last train." So the kind hearted Moor complied with the last wish of the doomed woman.

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Made in all the popular colors. If an extra high gloss is desired, apply a finishing-coat of Floor-Lac clear.

S-W MAR-NOT
Does not mar, mark, or scar under extreme usage
It is a wear-proof, water-proof, durable floor varnish. It is not affected by rain through open windows, water from dripping umbrellas or leaking radiators and tanks. It is pale in color, permitting its use over lightest surfaces, such as fine linoleums, parquet flooring of oak, light maple or birch. It brushes out evenly, is easily applied, dries dust-free in a few hours, and can be walked upon after 24 hours. Supplied in all sized packages.

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Garry McGarry Will Play Opposite Girl Scotland Yard Thought He Poisoned

Form r Member Of Frawley Company Was Sought As Attempted Murderer Of Peggy O'Neil, With Whom He Will Play Next Season

Garry McGarry will be remembered here as a member of the Frawley Company and later as Knights of Columbus Commissioner to Siberia.

The following is from the Boston Traveler.

Garry McGarry the actor and long-time friend of Peggy O'Neil, the American star, was for several weeks under surveillance of Scotland Yard detectives in connection with the mysterious attempt last September to slay Miss O'Neil with poisoned candy.

This grim fact came to light in connection with the news that Miss O'Neil has closed a contract with McGarry for him to be her leading man next season in "Peggy McCree," a play by Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan, widow of the late Irish actor.

The British authorities maintained such secrecy in their investigation of the poison plot—which remains an unsolved mystery still—that their surveillance of McGarry did not become public until early in December.

McGarry himself was blissfully ignorant of the police suspicions and the manner in which detectives followed his trail from London to Siberia, Italy, Switzerland, France and England. He didn't know a thing about all this surveillance until he received a letter here recently from Miss O'Neil in London, telling him of the police suspicions and, at the same time, offering him a contract for next season.

ABANDON SUSPICION

The Scotland Yard men have abandoned their suspicions, which were regarded by Miss O'Neil as ridiculous from the start. She and McGarry have been friends since childhood days back in Buffalo.

McGarry has signed the contract to play opposite the charming American star next season. Miss O'Neil will be in the unique position of being supported by a leading man who, for a time, was trailed by the British police authorities as one of the possibilities in the infamous plot to poison her.

The Scotland Yard suspicions rested chiefly upon these discoveries:

That McGarry has bought peculiar cigarettes at Cairo.

That Miss O'Neil received a box of cigarettes from Cairo.

That he bought a special candy at Lucerne.

That McGarry, stopping at Columbo, Ceylon, visited T. Daniel Frawley, former husband of Peggy O'Neil.

That McGarry, with a group of other Knights of Columbus officials, had called upon Miss O'Neil at the Savoy Theater, London, the evening before she was made ill by poisoned candy.

Quite a string of suspicions, what? It seemed so to the industrious gentlemen from Scotland Yard. How they came to detach themselves from their suspicions is not stated, but eventually they did.

The poison plot, when first revealed by London cables, startled the American public. Miss O'Neil has been starring at the Savoy in a record run of "Paddy, the Next Best Thing. Her success has aroused professional jealousies. This possibility has been borne in mind by the authorities.

On Sept. 5 in London Miss O'Neil opened several boxes of candy which had arrived by mail or messenger. That was nothing unusual. The petted favorite is always receiving such gifts. She put the cards from each box on her desk for acknowledgement.

She selected a bonbon from one of the larger boxes. But she tossed the sweetmeat to her pet dog, her mascot. Then she selected another piece of candy—a smaller piece as it happened—and ate it.

DOG DIED

Soon she felt a bit ill. She happened to speak to the dog. The little mascot failed to answer. To her horror Miss O'Neil found the dog dying. She called a veterinary. The dog died. The veterinary pronounced death due to some powerful poison. It was later ascertained that the poison was a combination of arsenic and strychnine.

Miss O'Neil became very ill, but the prompt measures which had been taken saved her life. She was absent from the theater for several performances, but was able to return and resume her stellar role. The police, meanwhile, had begun investigation. The story leaked out and thrilled the theatrical public.

The sensation had especially interest for New York, Boston and Providence, because persons from those cities were among the Knights of Columbus delegation which had called on Miss O'Neil the day before she ate the candy. These friends had arranged to dine with the actress the next night, but were informed that she had been suddenly taken ill. The Americans sailed the second day and did not learn until the third week in October, via London news cables, of the attempt to poison Miss O'Neil. Among the Americans listed for the dinner gathering were Garry McGarry, the New York actor; Thomas O'Gorman, Providence business man; E. J. Hogan of Pawtucket, R. I., two Boston newspaper women and Lt. Eric Howe and Col. E. R. Robinson of the British army.

After McGarry had sailed for the United States country the British detectives, scouting for every clew they could uncover, took up various trails and one of these was the back-trail of McGarry.

He had been traveling all over the war territory as a Knights of Columbus representative and had gone to Siberia as a commissioner. They back-tracked him to Siberia. Thence they followed down his travels from Vladivostok, where he had embarked on U. S. Army Transport Thomas, to Trieste, Italy, through Italy, to Switzerland to Paris and from the French capital to London by the air line.

BOUGHT CANDY

The fact that at Cairo McGarry had bought a quantity of certain cigarettes, coupled with the discovery that Miss O'Neil had received cigarettes from Cairo, was noted by the detectives. At Lucerne the detectives uncovered what they deemed striking clues. McGarry had bought a special candy for which Lucerne is famous. Miss O'Neil had received a large box of bonbons from Lucerne.

While in the Swiss resort McGarry, as a Siberian representative, had met Premier Lloyd George's secretary, but how that was made out as any way suspicious, if so it was, is another mystery.

Then the detectives learned that, on a stop-over at Colombo in far Ceylon, McGarry had met and visited Miss O'Neil's former husband, T. Daniel Frawley. Frawley, by the way, has just arrived at San Francisco from India and is expected here at any time.

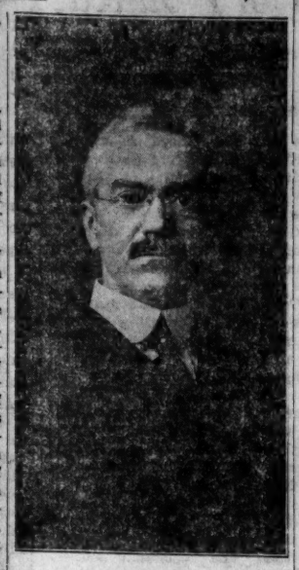
Between one thing and another the Scotland Yarders were perniciously active on the unsuspecting McGarry's trail, but it didn't land them anywhere.

Miss O'Neil didn't write McGarry anything about the police cruise after him until she offered him the contract for next season to sign. The offer to be her leading man spoke for itself. McGarry accepted and will support Miss O'Neil in "Peggy McCree." James B. Duffy of San Francisco has exclusive rights for this play in America and Europe, except Australia, where the rights are held by Hugh Ward. Duffy is negotiating now for the Australian rights.

Miss O'Neil and McGarry are natives of Buffalo New York and played opposite each other in their amateur days in that city.

Brown University Professor Joins Shanghai College Staff

Dr. James Quayle Dealey, Who Arrives Shortly, To Teach And Lecture



Dr. James Quayle Dealey

Doctor James Quayle Dealey, Professor of Social and Political Science in Brown University, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the Monteagle, on February 25, and will join the teaching staff of Shanghai College for the remainder of the school year.

As professor at Brown for 27 years, as president of the American Sociological Society, first vice-president of the Rhode Island State Conference on Social Welfare, member of the Institute International de Sociologie, Paris, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, Professor Dealey is a man of the first rank in his line and has a world-wide reputation for profound scholarship. He has written many books on various aspects of sociological subjects, among which are: The Growth of State Constitutions, published by Ginn and Co. 1915; Sociology, Its Development and Applications, Appleton, 1920; and The State and Government, Appleton, 1921. Some of these will be used as text books this term at Shanghai College.

While coming here to teach and give lectures, both at the college and in Shanghai, Professor Dealey comes also as a learner to the far east, and in the course of his investigations he will study with deep interest the famous experiment that is being carried on at the Yangtszepoo Social Center, which was established a few years ago by a student of Dr. Dealey, Professor D. H. Kulp, II. of Shanghai College.

The Social Center was organised as a laboratory of the Sociological Department of Shanghai College, and is one of the most interesting forms of missionary and social work carried on in Shanghai. It has a small but well-equipped hospital and day and night schools, both the medical and education departments being largely patronised by the mill workers of the district and financed by the mill owners. In addition to these, various forms of recreation as well as religious instruction and preaching for both children and adults are given at the Social Center.

It is significant that Professor Kulp is at present teaching Sociology in his Alma Mater. Doctor and Mrs. Dealey will make their home with President and Mrs. White.

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Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS. (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

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WEATHER

Weather fine and fairly mild. Moderate monsoon all along our coasts. Rough weather to the S.-E. of Japan.

BIRTH

COOKE: On February 7th, at Dr. Polk's Private Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Cooke, a daughter, Geraldine McClellan. 35602

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins, Litany and Sermon; Psalm 51; Lessons, Ecclus ii., Mat. iii.; Hymns 282, 527, 184, 92; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalms 32, 34; Lessons, Genesis xxii, 1-19, Mark xiv, 1-26; Hymns 91, 353, 269, 627; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 51; Lessons Ecclus ii., Matt. iii.; Holy Communion and Sermon; Hymns 92, 242, 134, 168; Preacher, Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High Mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject "The Invisible Foundations;" Psalm 51; Anthem "Let Thy Merciful Ear" (Westbrook); Hymn 58. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject "Providence"; Magnificat (Stanford in B flat); Hymn 341.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 11:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, (Kelly, Walsh Bldg., Top Floor). Sunday Service 11 to 12 a.m. Free Treatments and Teachings daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Road).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rev. L. B. Ridgely, S. T. D.

Community Church.—11 a.m., Columbia Country Club, (take Ziccawei Car No. 2 to Avenue Doumer).—Bishop L. J. Birney preaches. 5 p.m., Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, Dr. Luther Freeman preaches; Subject, "Coming to Terms With God."

British Labor Crisis

British Industrial Leader Says Better Co-operation By Each Side Is Necessary

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY

With Acknowledgment To Lewis A. Northend of The London Times For Valuable Assistance

I TALKED with a great many labor leaders and large employers, most of whom treated the situation from their own particular viewpoints. I think it worth while to quote the views of one large employer, Major Gen. Sir Henry W. Thornton, general manager of the Great Eastern Railway. Sir Henry is American-born and was for many years an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He summarised the present situation as follows:

"The degree to which six years of war, with its accompanying strain, has gotten on the nerves of the people of England is not clearly understood nor fully appreciated in America, and, indeed, we ourselves have hardly understood it. The pressure of the war came upon us with constantly increasing strength, and while it exerted itself with rapidity, still the effect was so graduated that we did not conceive its full effect on our lives.

A FORM OF "SHELL SHOCK"

"In the latter stages of the war, it is safe to say that, practically speaking, every man, woman and child in England was more or less directly mobilised for the prosecution of the war. The tasks and responsibilities of conflict became part of our daily lives and we were literally saturated with warfare, and all that went with it. If we add to this the constant anxiety for the safety of friends and relatives, the constant expectation of sad news, and nightly air raids, one can perhaps form some conception of the degree to which the war invaded the very lives of almost every individual in England. Consequently, as a population, we have really been suffering from a form of "shell shock" which is unknown in America, notwithstanding the magnificent sacrifices which were made by the people of your country.

"The armistice and the end of the war came more suddenly than the commencement of hostilities, and the nation was confronted with the problem of suddenly turning from the pursuit of warfare, which saturated every fibre, to the occupations of peace. To add to the difficulty of the problem, large numbers of demobilised soldiers appeared, relieved of all restraint and with no occupation. Under these circumstances, it is not extraordinary that economically we should be afflicted with financial ills, labor troubles and commercial complications, and that we have succeeded in weathering the storm as well as we have is a magnificent testimonial to the steadiness and common sense of the British people.

TWO EXTREMES ON LABOR

"In considering the labor problem, there are, as might be expected, the two extremes; that is to say, the wild labor leader who is out for strikes, revolution and the immediate commandeering of all forms of wealth. On the other hand, there is the equally wild capitalist, who announces that now is the time to re-establish old conditions and knock out trade unions and labor in general. Fortunately these two extremes represent a relatively small class and have not made much impression. Still, they exist, and are a constant source of danger. The great difficulty with which moderate labor leaders and far-sighted employers have had to deal is to keep the extremists on both sides from rocking the boat unduly until it can be brought into calmer waters.

"My own feeling is that, as indicated above, and for the reasons given, our population is badly shocked by the war, and it is going to take some time before a normal condition is restored. By a normal condition I do not mean the conditions which existed before the war, but such conditions as will give to labor a larger share in material things, and, at the same time, leave to the capitalists and the employer what they are reasonably entitled to retain.

A CO-OPERATIVE TASK

"The fact that in all large centers of the population all over the world there are quarters where there exist hunger, cold and misery, indicates that there is something wrong with our system of distribution, for many of those who suffer would gladly work if they had the opportunity. Therefore, we must so rearrange our economic position as reasonably to insure comfort for those who are willing to work for it.

"Wages in England have been enormously increased, but efficiency and output have not been the result. This is quite as much a source of anxiety to reputable and broad-minded labor leaders as it is to the capitalist and the employer, and both sides, with confidence in each other, must address themselves to what, if it succeeds, will be a co-operative task; that is to say, an increase in

(Continued on Page 13)

Labor Drives For Political Power As Bolshevism Dies

Outstanding Development In Great Britain, Germany And Minor Nations, But United States And France Hold Their Poise And Restore Conservative Parties To Power

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS
(McClure Syndicate)

LOOKING back over the last twelve months, what must be said of the second year since the termination of the World War, or, if one prefer, since the closing of that phase of the continuing world disturbance which the Germans call the Five Years War?

Confused and confusing as are the currents which mark this period, there are certain general tendencies which are unmistakable. We are, in fact, still living in a world dominated by the consequences of the greatest upheaval in all human history. The shadow of universal anarchy, or restore old coherence, the efforts of still other races to begin life as nations, have as yet fallen far short of complete and satisfactory success. If, viewing the world situation generally, we seem a little further removed from the shadow of universal anarchy, or general revolution, it is still patent to thoughtful men and women that our escape has been narrow and our deliverance still falls short of finality.

Yet in looking backward over a year there is good reason to feel that we have made a substantial gain in the direction of woric order, or, to put it negatively, we are in infinitely less danger of being submerged by Bolshevism, by Russian anarchy, than we were a year ago and, by and large, Bolshevism and its allied doctrines of chaos have lost ground in many countries and gained none in any. At best it has no more than held its own in Russia, but that it has done this continues an ominious fact.

EVEN A YEAR AGO RED MENACE WAS RIFE

Two years ago, even a year ago, the peril of Bolshevist advance was acute in Central Europe and far from insignificant in other portions of the civilised world. The possibility that Germany would "go Red," that the smaller States of the middle of Europe would collapse in anarchy, the unmistakable weakness in the Italian situation, all combined to give cause for anxiety. It was a sick world which survived the universal war and there was patent possibility that a relapse might succeed to that momentary rally which followed the armistice of Rethondes.

Perhaps the best thing that can be said of the past year is that the world has lived through it without any material reversion to anarchy. In the winter of 1918-19 European statesmen at Paris said grimly that if Europe could survive the misery of the cold months the greatest peril would have been passed. The same observation was made as to the winter of 1919-20, and now as we approach a third winter there is no one to deny that the general situation is better than on the edge of the previous two cold seasons.

But if Bolshevism, anarchy, the Russian madness, has last ground in the past twelve months it must be conceded that there has been a marked tendency in most western nations of Europe toward the Left. Labor in Great Britain, although rejecting Lenin, has stretched its hand out to control the foreign policy of the empire. The workingmen of Italy have dared to seize manufacturing plants and demand participation in the direction of great industries, while the Government has stood aside powerless to intervene.

In Germany, almost more conspicuously than in any other country, organised labor has demonstrated its political power by taking by the throat that reactionary effort which was the Kapp "Putsch" and preventing the return of old masters by the more threat of paralysing national life. Thus while rejecting the extreme doctrines of Red Russia, labor and the masses in most European countries have displayed a growing determination to possess themselves of political control by economic weapons, and have demonstrated in many countries, notably Britain, Italy and Germany, a strength which cannot be mistaken.

Save in the United States, where the war did not serve to undermine the existing regime, alike by its length, by its costs and by the fashion in which it shook public confidence in existing systems and leaders, the year 1920 has seen an unmistakable march of the masses toward greater political as well as economic power. And in Great Britain where leadership on the whole remains most intelligent, the recognition of this fact is disclosed in all the quarters which used to dominate.

FRANCE AND THE U.S. ONLY NATIONS THAT ESCAPED

From this general drift toward the Left only two nations have escaped, France and the United States, both of which, superficially at least, seem in full reaction. In the United States the recent election has returned to power that political party whose traditions are most conservative and whose present leadership is faithful to those traditions. In France the war has placed in supreme political control that peasant majority of the population which is the most conservative element in the nation, while French foreign and domestic policy alike rest upon the determination to acquire security and obtain reparation on the German side.

To sum up, then, the past year has seen the passing of the Russian menace; the workers themselves hav perceived the dangers to them of any such anarchy as Lenin and Trotsky have created in Russia; they have turned away from the extreme methods; on the whole they have surrendered some fraction of their earlier purpose to seize and maintain power by violence. But by contrast they have not surrendered their determination to possess political and economic mastery and, except in the United States and France, the class warfare has entered a new stage, less violen but not less acute, the end of which is far from clear.

Passing now from the general to the specific, what have been the more conspicuous events of the year? Above all else one must note the decline of the authority and the influence of that coalition which wrested the victory from Germany and expressed its victory in the various documents which were uttered at the Paris conference. In this decline many factors are discoverable; among them are the failure of the League of Nations to function, the ever widening breach between France and Great Britain, the continued refusal of the United States to share in European responsibilities and the prolongation of the Russian situation.

POLISH WAR A FATAL BLOW TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Dealing with these circumstances in their order, it is plain that the failure of the League of Nations to prevent the Russo-Polish War was a fatal blow to its prestige. Here was a struggle which before the World War might have been reckoned the most considerable conflict since the Napoleonic upheaval. Poland was a member of the league. She was therefore entitled to military support of the league. Despite all baseless allegations of the hour, she was not conducting an imperialistic enterprise, but acting in strict accordance with that mission confided to her by the western nations at Paris. To be sure, western policy had changed, but Poland remained the victim of that policy, and having been forbidden by Paris to make peace with Russia, sought to forestall a Russian blow by a spring offensive.

Yet when Polish armies were defeated, not only did the league fail to function, but Great Britain, across the prostrate form of Poland, made advances to Lenin and Trotsky and only the intervention of French leadership saved Poland from extermination. Poland was saved, but not through the aid of the league. A great war was ended, not by the intervention of the League of Nations, but by victory on the battlefield and the armistice of Riga. It represented a crowning humiliation, a final exposure of the weakness of the league both in preventing war and in interrupting a war brought despite its efforts.

NO POWER TO INTERVENE MORALLY OR ACTIVELY

The truth, bitter but unmistakable, was that in the presence of the first great threat of war following the conflagration of 1914 the league, which had been created to prevent wars, abdicated, stood aside, turned its face the other way, continued to occupy itself with such questions as the disposition of the Aland Islands, while the fires of war spread from the Baltic to the banks of the Upper Dniester. Lacking power to intervene by arms, it lacked power to intervene morally, proved itself as impotent as that other machinery which had existed in July, 1914.

In searching for an explanation of this phenomenon one encounters immediately the striking circumstances that the league was paralysed by the conflicting policies of Britain and France. In truth, the whole year has been marked by these conflicts. France desired to establish Poland and destroy Bolshevism, Britain was interested in opening trade relations with Bolshevist Russia and bitterly hostile to all Polish aspirations, including the most legitimate. France desired the integral application of the Treaty of Versailles as the sole method of obtaining security and financial solvency, Britain sought to reopen relations with Germany and to obtain German conditions favorable to British industry and was prepared to urge the modification of the Treaty of Versailles. When Germany violated the treaty and sent troops into the Ruhr, France was forced to resort to military occupation of Frankfort, and this step produced a deadlock between London and Paris.

In the Near East Britain sought to apply the "bag and baggage" policy to the Turk, to dispossess him of his European and Asiatic estates, but France, perceiving British control at Constantinople, seeing the Greeks transformed into the agents of Britain, feeling herself not alone outgeneralled in the Near East but forced into a hopeless struggle with the Turks on her Syrian frontiers, strove to upset the Treaty of Sevres, which dealt with the Turk, and to restore Turkish control over lands which had been by the Sevres settlement alienated.

As to Russia, as to Germany, as to the whole Near East, French and British policy differed and French and British statesmen quarrelled and employed all possible diplomatic and propaganda weapons against each otner. We had, as a consequence, a multitude of Anglo-French conferences a daily exchange of volleys through the respective presses. We have today, as a consequence, the visible separation of the two great Powers, whose combined and co-ordinated efforts might alone bring peace in the Near East, assure a settled policy as to Russia and bring order out of chaos in the German question. We have had open collisions, as over the Frankfort occupation, veiled thrusts, like the British conversations with Bolshevist representatives and the French recognition of Wrangel. And the result has been, on the whole, paralysis, chaos, such as is now disclosed in the Near East.

U.S. AS MEDIATOR UNTIL AFTER THE PEACE TREATY

At Paris the United States acted as the mediator between France and Britain. In the end we most frequently championed the British position, but France, seeking and needing our aid, accepted Anglo-Saxon decisions and the semblance of a united front was preserved. But when the United States withdrew, when it became more and more clear that we were not to return on anything like the old basis, France regained her freedom, no longer accepted British leadership, acted for herself, and her statesmen were driven by a national sentiment which threatened them with political ruin if they compromised French interests to satisfy British policies. Today we have only nominal association between Britain and France and by contrast visible divergence on almost every large question remaining to be settled.

This break between France and Britain has encouraged Germany to remain insubordinate in the face of her accepted obligations of the Treaty of Versailles. A dominating hatred of France characterises all Germany. She looks to Britain to save her from France, and, expecting salvation, she resists the application of the Treaty of Versailles. In the nature of things it is impossible for France to impose her views upon Britain nor is it more possible for the British to persuade or coerce the French. So we have something approaching a deadlock.

Looking at German matters directly, it may be said that the failure of the Kapp Putsch in the spring was the most hopeful single incident. The elections which followed represented gains for both extremes, for reaction and for revolution, but on the whole Germany has set to work with increasing unanimity and the dangers of a return of the Kaiser "gang" or of the arrival of a Bolshevist upheaval seem both far more remote than they were a year ago. Also, in some measure Germany has disarmed, and while following the Frankfort occupation and the Spa conference she has complied with coal contracts imposed upon her by her conquerors.

Yet the great question of reparations remains unsettled and there is no present hope of final regulation. France will not consent to such reductions in the total as British finance regards as inevitable, much less the reductions which Germany not alone demands but expects. She sees in British policy a sacrifice of French rights to British interests. She regards the Treaty of Versailles as an exact contract; to the letter of which she clings.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY STILL DANGER POINTS

It lies within French power to ruin Germany if she does not meet French demands, although this policy, if applied, destroys all hope of French remuneration. But Germany, filled with hope, because of British divergence from French views, continues to invite the French stroke by manifesting intransigeance in all directions.

If the German situation remains unsettled what shall one say of the Russian? The armistice of Riga fixed a frontier between Red Russia and Poland, but only temporarily. The final decisions from the later Riga conference have not been reached. Meantime between the Poles and the Lithuanians there has broken out a quarrel, eagerly encouraged by Russians and Germans alike which threatens to produce a new Baltic disturbance, while there always remains the possibility that, having defeated and destroyed Wrangel, the Reds will return to the Polish charge.

In defeating Wrangel the Bolshevists have unmistakably destroyed the last considerable effort of the older regime, of the monarchist and the liberal democratic elements in the empire to regain control. The Crimean campaign recalls the Vendean in the French Revolution in all essential details. After Kolchak, Denekin and Yudenitch, Wrangel has failed, and his failure will almost certainly discourage European nations from lending support to any similar venture. Without such assistance no fresh venture seems possible.

Today, three years after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Bolshevist regime not only seems more completely in the saddle than ever but also henceforth without menace from the outside. In a word, the Russian revolution, like the French, has maintained itself at home against foreign and domestic attacks alike and has reached that dangerous point where it may overflow its frontiers without risking rebellion at home.

Allied policy is, then, bankrupt so far as Russia is concerned and already, following Wrangel's collapse, there has begun a stampede of nations through the medium of their nationals to obtain commercial advantages in the Bolshevist state. And under the double pressure of radical elements sympathising with the Reds and commercial interests seeking markets, many Governments are already preparing to take those initial steps which can only lead to an ultimate recognition of that Red Russia which has never concealed its purpose to overthrow the so-called "capitalistic" regime in all western nations. What remains to be seen is whether victorious Bolshevism will prefer to resume its military campaign, in which case we shall have a new Polish struggle in the spring, or will seek a period of truce abroad, better to prepare its subsequent attack.

Aside from the Russian and German incidents, but closely related to the Turkish, is the return of King Constantine, following the overthrow of Venizelos. For all of the recently allied countries this was a terrible blow. It represents the bankruptcy of allied policy in the Near East. Greece was the foundation on which British policy rested in the Aegean as Poland was the pivot of French policy in middle Europe. But Greece has declined the distinguished but expensive mission. The Hellenic troops which were to do the necessary fighting in Anatobia have already begun to retire upon Smyrna. Kemal Pasha's forces are not only overflowing toward Smyrna, but attacking toward Cilicia, where France is concerned.

The return of Constantine is an intolerable thing for France, whose sailors were murdered by his orders four years ago, but the collapse of British policy gratifies both Paris and Rome, Paris because France feels the British share of Eastern gains disproportionate, Italy because she regards Greece as her rival in the Near East and has looked with frank disfavor upon the enormous expansion of Greece through allied largess bestowed upon Venizelos. Actually the return of Constantine has reopened the whole Eastern question, and we seem as far from a settlement of this perilous issue as before the world war, which it precipitated.

SEES MOST SIGNIFICANCE IN POLISH FRONTIER CASE

It remains now to chronicle rapidly some of the more conspicuous of the settlements which have taken place during the year. I have already mentioned the Polish, in passing. But it deserves a further word: By the armistice of Riga, Poland acquired the boundaries of the Second Partition, she gained a visible frontier, extending in a straight line from the Dwina to the Rumanian frontier and covered over half its extent by the Pripet Marshes. Poland thus delimited would have a population of above 33,000,000, little less than France after she lost Alsace-Lorraine in 1870 and far more consdierable than that of Italy when she attained unity in the same year. The question as to Polish occupation of Vilna remains open, as does that with respect of Upper Silesia, but, provided Poland can maintain her rights, as established at Riga, she becomes at once the largest of the secondary Powers of Europe and within a brief period will exceed both France and Italy in population as she already surpasses the latter in area. In many ways this Polish circumstance constitutes the most important development of the past year.

Only less significant is the settlement which has emerged from Rapallo, and despite the intrigues of d'Annunzio promises to end the bitter controversy between the Italian and Jugo-Slavs in the Adriatic. By the terms of this treaty Italy advances her frontier behind Trieste, establishes Fiume as a separate State, destined to fall to her in a future

(Continued on Page 13)

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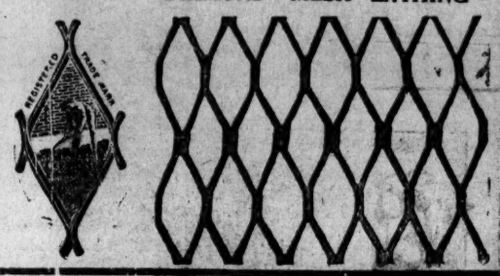

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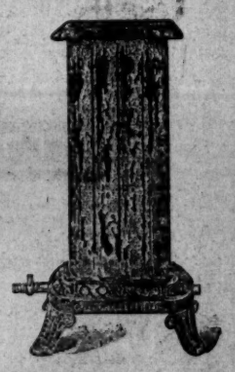

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SAY HATCH, DID YOU TAKE THAT NOTE OVER TO MR. GOOFUS ?
YES BOSS, BUT I DON'T THINK HE CAN READ IT !
CAN'T READ THE NOTE ? WHY NOT ?
BECAUSE HE'S BLIND, BOSS.
BLIND NOTHING ! HE'S NO MORE BLIND THAN YOU ARE ! WHAT MAKES YOU THINK SO ?
WELL.
WHILE I WAS IN THE OFFICE HE ASKED ME 3 TIMES IF I KNEW WHERE MY HAT WAS, AND IT WAS ON MY HEAD ALL THE TIME !
BERND

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GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
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Labor Drives For Political Power As Bolshevism Dies

(Continued from Page 12)

not distant; she acquires several islands in the Adriatic and Zara in Dalmatia. By contrast she concedes Dalmatia to the Slavs entire. By the bargain Italy gains most, since she will incorporate not less than half a million Jugo-Slavs within her boundaries, but the Jugo-Slavs, whose unity and very existence depends upon a modus vivendi with the Italians, have followed the pathway of wisdom in recognising the possible and conforming thereto. What President Wilson sought to bestow upon the Slavs was never obtainable save as the result of an American attack upon Italy and such an attack was unthinkable. Yet it is to be noted that the agreements of Riga and Rapallo, the most important since Paris, beyond all question, both occur without any contribution of the League of Nations, which has remained powerless in both instances.

Apart from Baltic and Adriatic agreements there have been a very considerable number of varied importance. By plebiscite provided for in the Treaty of Versailles, Belgium has acquired permanent title to the small districts of Eupon and Malmedy, east of Liege and covering her own frontier, although Germany still contests the decision. Denmark has similarly acquired title to the district of northern Schleswig, while Germany has retained the other two plebiscite areas. In East Prussia two plebiscites have gone in favor of Germany and she retains the Allenstein and Mareinwerder areas. With the single exception of the Upper Silesia area, all of the immediate issues of this sort are now closed, although there remains the ultimate plebiscite in the Sarre Basin thirteen years hence.

In the old Hapsburg territories the inhabitants of Klagenfurt have voted against union with Jugo-Slavia and remain Austrians, while the Council of Ambassadors has solved the Teschen dispute by cutting the contested area in half, giving the eastern fraction to Poland and the western to Czecho-Slovakia, thus displeasing both, but temporarily disposing of the matter. Two other disputed areas have been allocated to the same States in a similar fashion.

RUMANIA GETS 3,000,000 CITIZENS IN BESSARABIA

Looking to the Balkans, the Allies, the United States excepted, have recognised the Rumanian claim to Bessarabia, which adds 3,000,000 to the population of this country and makes it a considerable Power, ranking above Italy in area and after Spain in population and certain at no distant date to rank after Poland as the second of the lesser Powers in Europe. The same authorities have recognised Greek claims to all of Thrace right up to the famous old Chatalja lines, reached by the Bulgars in the first Balkan war. Greek right to occupy Smyrna has also been established with the proposal for a later plebiscite, but the return of Constantine has reopened the whole question of Greek gains, and Bulgaria once more hopes to reoccupy Adrianople and to obtain facade upon the Aegean.

In sum, then, the past year has seen a long forward step in the completing of the new map of Europe. On the Baltic the frontiers between Russia and the new States of Finland, Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania have been fixed, and, provided the Riga agreement stands, all that remains to be determined is the Vilna dispute, which the League of Nations is undertaking to regulate by plebiscite. Polish political control of Danzig has been promised, thus abolishing all chance of a repetition of the grave injustices which occurred at the moment when the Red wave approached Warsaw. Indeed, allowance being made for the enormously important decision as to Upper Silesia, the Vilna dispute alone interrupts the completion of the new map of Europe, hitherto postponed by the existence of a number of shaded areas marking districts still awaiting final disposition.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION POSTPONES SETTLEMENT

Looking forward to the year which now opens it will be seen that the great problem remains the same today as twelve months ago. Actual settlement will be impossible until French and British policies can be co-ordinated, alike as to Germany, Russia and the Near East. Rehabilitation will be delayed as long as there is no settled policy toward both Germany and Russia and until both of these countries reenter the number of States which make up a congruous Europe.

Not impossibly we shall see in the new year a restoration of the Anglo-French Italian alliance. British and French hope that America will resume her Paris role of partner must have been extinguished by the recent election. The experience at Geneva has demonstrated that only by close co-operation can the great Powers resist the attack of the small within the league, while the league itself has patently lost prestige, not only as a result of the negative facts of the period preceding the Geneva conference, but the positive evidence supplied at that gathering.

In the larger sense the decline of the authority of the victorious nations since the Paris conference has led to international anarchy. This anarchy has been promoted by the differences between the great Powers as well as by the withdrawal of the United States. What remains would seem to be the prospect of the prolongation of this anarchy pending a return to some form of the old Concert of Europe.

Colds and Chills

weaken the system and often lead to serious constitutional disorders. A course of SCOTT'S corrects these symptoms, enriches the blood, increases the disease-resisting powers of the body and induces a feeling of good health and physical fitness.

Consumption always attacks those whose systems are weakened by cold, overwork, poor health or any cause by which the resisting forces of the body are impaired.

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Churchill Replies To Wells

Mr. Winston Churchill replies in the Sunday Express to Mr. H. G. Wells's articles on "Russia in the Shadow."

"There has never been any work more diabolical in the whole history of the world than that which the Bolsheviks have wrought in Russia. Consciously, deliberately, confidently, ruthlessly, honestly, if you will, in the sense that their wickedness has been the true expression of their nature—they have enforced their theory upon the Russian towns and cities, and these are going to die. 'Ah,' says Mr. Wells, 'it was not Communism that did this, but the blockade.' Russia starved by blockade! How is this? Russia is one of the great granaries of the world. Before the war she poured her wheat out to Europe by every channel. During the first three years of the war she required no food from outside.

"To find the cause of the famine in Russia we have only to summarise the indisputable facts of the Bolshevik policy towards the peasants in the villages. The first step was to tell the peasants to rise and seize the fields of the landowners, and add them to their own fields, murdering any who dared resist them. The second step was to destroy the currency by limitless printing of bank notes till they ceased to have any value, and then to order the peasants to give up the fruits of their toil in exchange for this worthless paper. The third step was to send armed men to raid the villages for food. The fourth step was to set up wherever possible in every village 'Committees of Poverty.'

"Village ruffians and ne'er-do-wells were formed into the government of the villages, with powers of life and death, to extort grain from 'the wealthy peasants,' i.e., millions of peasants who, by hard work, had gathered the harvests of their own lands and those they had taken from the landowners. The fifth step was taken by the peasants themselves. They ceased to produce any more grain than that which they could use themselves or be sure of hiding. Hence the famine.

"Then we come to the final step to which the Bolsheviks are led by the inexorable command of fate—namely, to take over enormous tracts of country and work them by armies of slaves who once were soldiers in order to wring, for a few more months or years, by their efforts under the compulsion of an iron discipline, the means of continuing the Bolshevik tyranny in power.

"Mr. Wells may, turning this way and that in his evident intellectual pain, say to me. 'What is the immediate remedy?' It is extremely simple. Let the Bolsheviks drop Communism. Let them leave off enforcing this unnatural system which paralyses human effort and dries up the springs of enterprise and wealth. Instantly the recovery will begin. But then they would cease to be Bolsheviks."

British Labor Crisis

(Continued from Page 12)

production and a higher degree of industrial efficiency. I firmly believe that this will come. No other result can be considered if England's commercial supremacy is to be maintained. Our working people are generally in receipt of larger wages than they ever had before, and, notwithstanding the high cost of living, they have more money to spend. If you add to this the shock effect of the war, it is easy to see that increased production cannot be expected until the mental attitude of the working population readjusts itself to the new conditions. It will come in time, and the great outstanding task is to keep our ship on an even keel until this comes about. We need steady minds and strong hands. That is why I deprecate the expressions of the erratic employer who wants to go at labor with a club and the ill-considered opinions of the extreme labor leader who wishes to destroy and offers nothing for the ruin he desires."

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Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.
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"Gets-It" Loosens Them So They Lift Off in A Jiffy.

The corn pains cease as soon as a few drops of "Gets-It" reach the corn. It goes out of the hurting business forever.

For a day or so the corn remains, getting looser and looser and without a twinge from it. Then, it gets so loose that you just lift it right off, without even feeling it, and cast it away. That's how easily and simply "Gets-It" disposes of the corn nuisance.

"Gets-It," the unfailing, guaranteed, moneyback corn remover, costs but a trifle at any drug store. Mf'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Fr.	Jap.	Rus
TODAY.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Russia	..	..	c14.00	..	..	
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	H. of Russia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	do	..	m15.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	Eldridge			10.30	..	..	10.00
Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Feb. 15.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Swatow & Hongkong	Suiyang	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
[illegible]	Yokohama M.	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, Feb. 16.							
Marseilles, Ports	A. Behle			..	a17.00	..	17.00
[illegible] and Hongkong	Chekiang		13.30	..	..	..	
Hongkong	Szechuen	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	A. Behle	..	16.30	..	..	..	16.00
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	do	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Chekiang	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, Feb. 17.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Tungchow	..	8.30	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, Feb. 18.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

* Parcel mail only.

A Parcels at 5 p.m. on Feb. 12.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C Registered mail at 6 p.m. yesterday and seaplane mail at 2 p.m. today.
H Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 25 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train

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Town Topics Sued For Big Sum By Mrs. Bonaparte

Wife Of King's Great-Grandson Asks $100,000 For Accusations Of Snobbery

New York, Jan. 6.—Mr. Blanche Bonaparte, wife of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, great-grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, who was the Emperor's brother, took steps yesterday to stop what she declared had been a campaign of abuse against her in the columns of Town Topics, which began after her marriage to Mr. Bonaparte on April 8, 1914. Mrs. Bonaparte, who was the daughter of Edward H. and Emily Hill Pierce, and who had divorced Harold Strebeigh in Brooklyn a few days before her marriage, sued Town Topics in the Supreme Court for $100,000 damages. Her attorney is Walter E. Ernst of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus and Ernst.

The complaint sets forth, among other things, that "the plaintiff and her husband are persons of wealth and social standing and accustomed to associate and mingle with persons of wealth and social standing in fashionable society, both in the City of New York and in the Summer colony at Newport, R. I., and Winter colony at Palm Beach, Fla., and are members of the social set, which comprise men and women of the greatest wealth and the most fashionable social standing in the United States," and that Mr. and Mrs. Bonaparte "are well and favorably known in the social circles in which they are accustomed to mingle, and are well and favorably regarded by their friends and acquaintances, and have been for a long period of time."

COMPLAINS OF HUMILIATION

Concerning the first paragraph complained of, which was published in December, 1919, the complaint says:

"That by said publication the defendant charged, in effect, that the plaintiff was a vain and foolish woman, delighting in having her own photograph taken to gratify her sense of personal vanity, and especially by the phraseology, 'Nevertheless, she is a modest soul and has various accomplishments that are never flaunted before the camera,' intended by sarcasm to impute to the plaintiff a degree of vanity fully in keeping with the remaining portion of said article, especially as illustrated by the phrase in the previous paragraph: 'Mrs. Bonaparte intimated that the canvas would be loaned for exhibition purposes, which caused some of the overcurious to ask if the snapshot men had gone out of business.'

"That by reason of the aforesaid article with the imputation thereby intended, the plaintiff was held up to public ridicule, disgrace and obloquy and was injured in her good name and fame, and was subjected to the ridicule of the social circle in which she and her husband moved, and thereby suffered great damage to her reputation as a society woman in the City of New York and in social circles at Newport, R. I., and Palm Beach, Fla., and suffered keen mental anguish because of said publication, and her health and nervous system were greatly impaired because of said humiliation."

Similar complaints are made of articles published in February and July, 1920, and Mrs. Bonaparte alleges that in one of the articles the writer "intended to charge of the plaintiff that for the sake of social admiration the plaintiff would, if necessary, neglect her domestic duties and matrimonial obligations," and that "by reason of it the plaintiff suffered keen mental anguish in that a slur was cast upon the matrimonial relations between the plaintiff and her husband, and the charge of unhappy married life was implied." She asserts that "the relations between the plaintiff and her husband have at all times been harmonious, and that ever since their marriage they have lived happily together."

"A SOCIAL BUTTERFLY

The complaint charges that a paragraph published in October, 1918, gave the impression that their "matrimonial relations were strained," and that in an article which appeared in July, 1919, "the defendant intended to impute of the plaintiff that she was unduly desirous of posing as a social butterfly, that she was unduly desirous of emphasising the relationship of her husband to the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and that because of said relationship she unduly aspired to crown herself as queen and empress of society."

The complaint finally refers to a publication on Dec. 9 last, which caused the suit to be brought, as follows:

"That by the language of said article, and especially by the words of the following sentence, 'Be that as it may, I am wondering whether Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, who so severely criticised the presence of Mrs. Charles Carroll Marvin, the former Alice Potter, at Mrs. James T. Terry's subscription dance at Delmonico's the other night, because she was in some kind of business, will have the same things to say about Mrs. Oelrichs?' the defendant intended to impute of the plaintiff that she was unduly censorious of ladies in society who assumed to engage in trade, and thereby intended to create against plaintiff a false imputation of snobbery and un-American conduct, and to falsely create the impression that the plaintiff, as an American citizen, entertained European and monarchical ideas in regard to engaging in remunerative trades or professions."

In The U. S. Court For China

Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. vs. Barque Chin Pu
Cause No. 916. Decree
Filed February 11, 1921.

SYLLABUS

1. **Salvage:** Compensation. There is no fixed rate of compensation for salvage; circumstances to be considered in determining same enumerated.

2. **Id.:** Id.: Award of Tls. 1,500 for salving a ship which sold for Mex. $25,500 considered reasonable where she would otherwise have been a total loss and the time consumed was nearly three days, though the other circumstances were not extraordinary.

Stirling Fessenden, Esq., for libellant.

Fleming, Davies and Bryan by R. T. Bryan, Esq., contra.

LOBINGIER, J.

This is a libel in admiralty for salvage. It is admitted that there was "salvage of low order" and the sole question is the amount of the award. The libellant's manager testifies that there is no usual percentage in such cases and in this he is supported by the books. Under the ancient Rhodian sea law, indeed, salvors are said to have received from a tenth to a half according to conditions. But salvage then was considered more in the nature of prize while now it is treated as compensation.

The Supreme Court more than half a century ago, enumerated the following as the main ingredients in determining the amount of the reward for salvage:

"(1) The labor expended by the salvors in rendering the salvage service. (2) The promptitude, skill, and energy displayed in rendering the service and saving the property. (3) The value of the property employed by the salvors in rendering the service, and the danger to which such property was exposed. (4) The rish incurred by the salvors in securing the property from the impending peril. (5) The value of the property saved. (6) The degree of danger from which the property was rescued."

In the case at bar neither the labor expended nor the skill displayed by the salvor are claimed to have been extraordinary. The salvaged vessel, the Chin Pu, was anchored about six miles north of Gutzlaff and more than two thirds of the time was consumed in locating her. There was some difficulty, because of heavy sea, in passing the tow line, but once this was effected the "Chin Pu" was towed to Woosung within twelve hours. The value of the rescuing launch the "Victoria" is placed by libellant's manager at Tls. 170,000 to 185,000 but there were no rocks at the place of anchorage and, the captain states, no danger of loss of life or of wreck of the "Victoria" though he thinks the "Chin Pu" would have been a total wreck had she not been rescued. She was sold, after much effort, for Mex. $25,500.

Awards of five and three and even a lesser percentage of the value of the salvaged craft have been allowed in cases not unlike this in the Admiralty courts of the United States.

Allowing for the time consumed, the other circumstances not being extraordinary we are of the opinion that an award of Tls. 1,500 would be about the proper sum and it is accordingly decreed to the libellant to be paid out of proceeds now in the Marshal's hands, from the sale.

By the Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

Big Reward Paid By Arkansan In France

Finders Of Valuable Securities Get 100,000 Francs; A Reverse Incident

Paris, Dec. 25.—A reward of 50,000 francs each was paid to two railway coach cleaners in St. Lazare by an American named Eric Westfried, of Arkansas for finding a portfolio containing securities and money totalling 2,000,000 francs, which he lost on the Aquitania boat train. He discovered the loss on Monday and searched the train frantically, but in vain. Later in the railroad yards the cleaners found the portfolio.

Mr. Westfried said he did not consider the reward extraordinary, although it represented almost a fortune to the recipients. In contrast to this generosity, however, was a case on the same train in which the conductor received a reward of five francs for returning an envelope containing 100,000 francs which had been left in a book rack by an American tourist.

Mausoleum Planned For French Sailors

Paris, Dec. 25.—The ships of all nations will dip their flags and warships will be requested to fire a salute when they pass a certain point along the Finisteer coast where the French Government is to erect a mausoleum to the memory of French sailors who lost their lives in the war, if a bill introduced in the French Chamber Deputies last week by Admiral Guepratte gets the sanction of Parliament.

Several French artists who served in the French navy during the war are said to be preparing designs for the monument, which Admiral Guepratte desires to be carved out of the natural rock on the coast near a crossing "of judicially chosen commercial routes." The Mediterranean coast is suggested by some as a favorable location for such a monument, but unless it were placed in the vicinity of Marseilles the memorial would be seen only by tourists, whereas the Finistere promontories have the double advantage of being nearer both to England and the United States, thus giving the seamen of those nations a chance to pay their respects to the heroism so often overlooked in praising the allied war efforts.

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The above is what one of Shanghai's most popular men told us entirely unsolicited. He does not want us to publish his name, but expressed his wilingness to allow us to refer anyone to him.

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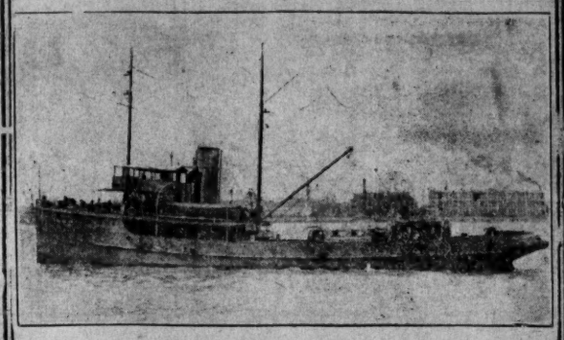

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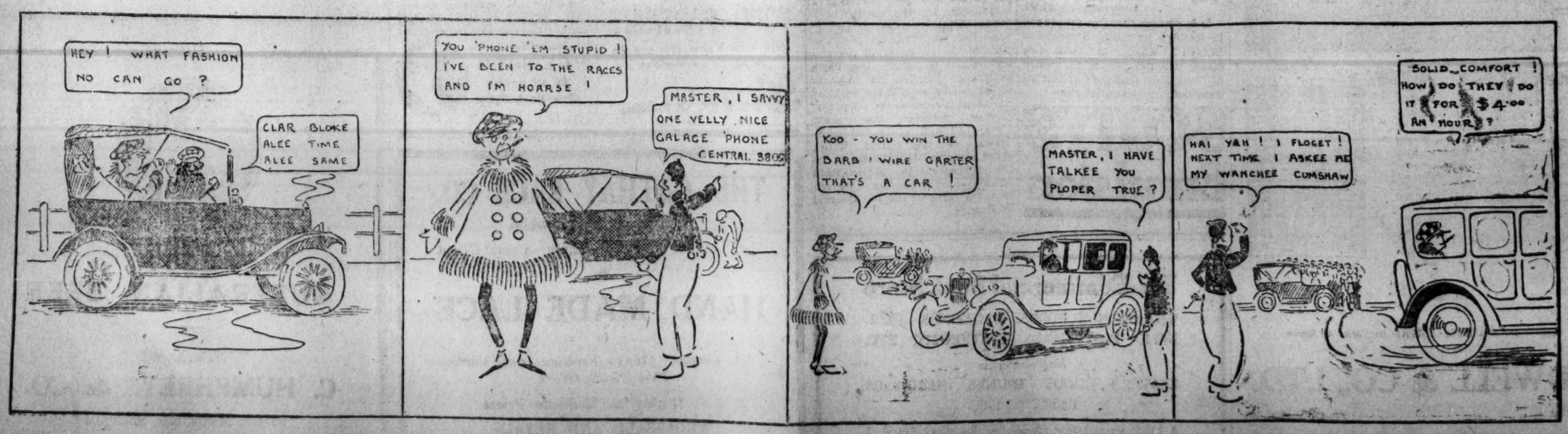
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YOU 'PHONE 'EM STUPID ! I'VE BEEN TO THE RACES AND I'M HOARSE !
MASTER, I SAVVY ONE VELLY NICE GALAGE 'PHONE CENTRAL 380
KOO - YOU WIN THE BARB ! WIRE GARTER THAT'S A CAR !
MASTER, I HAVE TALKEE YOU PLOPER TRUE ?
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SOLID_COMFORT ! HOW DO THEY DO IT FOR $4.00 AN HOUR ?

Third Victory Christmas London's Worst In Years; Facing Famine And Panic

Gardiner Takes Gloomy View Of Britain's Industrial Plight, With No Adequate Remedy In Sight

BY A. C. GARDINER
(*Former Editor Of The London Daily News*)

This is the third victory Christmas since the war, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the darkest Christmas that has been seen in England since the war began, or, indeed, for a generation. It has been many years since such processions of unemployed have paraded our streets with collection boxes and banners. This has occurred in London itself, and London is the very last place to show its rags, because here there overflows all the luxury and expenditure of the country, and it preserves a show of prosperity when in reality prosperity has gone. But now even in London the pinch is severe, and a noticeable change has come over the aspect of the great hotels. The flood of prodigality has passed and an ominous quietude has descended.

In the great industrial towns the situation is, of course, far worse. There the skeleton of this Christmas feast is naked, undisguised. Take Coventry, one of the great English engineering centres, as an example. It has long been on short time, and beginning this Christmas the whole industry of the place will be closed down for a fortnight. How much it will reopen, no one can say.

This represents the position all over the country. Great firms floated a year, or even a few months ago, with large capital are on the rocks and the shares of undertakings of worldwide repute have fallen to little more than the price of waste paper. To add to the gloom a popular bank (Farrow's), in which the savings of thousands of persons were invested, stopped payment in the midst of the week, and thousands of beggared depositors stand forlornly in front of the bank premises in Cheapside.

GETTING BEYOND CONTROL

In Parliament this week the Government was in unconcealed panic. It was stated by John R. Clynes, one of the leaders of the Labor party, that the unemployed numbered nearly a million, and Premier Lloyd George said the situation was getting beyond control; that we might have to face the problem of organised immigration within the empire. It was admitted there was no other remedy in sight; that all the Government has to offer are merely palliatives, which must make the ultimate conditions worse.

The cause of the disaster is plain. England is a great manufacturing country which lives by her external trade. In this respect she is in a far more perilous position than is France, which is the most self-contained country in Europe, growing 95 percent of her own food, as against England, growing a third of what she requires. France is financially on the rocks, for, unlike England, where the burden of taxation is appalling, France has made no attempt to impose heavy taxation. She still lives on the assumption that she will extract untold millions from Germany. But although her national finances are in a ruinous condition her internal economy is excellent and her people are individually better fed and more prosperous than those of any other great nation on the Continent.

It is England which is reaping the fruits of the French policy in Europe. England lives by trade with the Continent, and she is perishing because that trade has been destroyed. The French policy, backed by the reckless profligacy of Winston Churchill, British Secretary of State for War, and the opportunism of Premier Lloyd George, has made a desert of central and eastern Europe. From the Rhine to the Urals famine is universal and the nations there are clothed in rags. For two years the Allies have been bending all of their energies to starving Russia into submission. They have succeeded in reducing her to a depth of misery without parallel in the history of a great civilised people. And so with Austria, and so with Germany. We have made a continent of paupers. And without customers we are ruined.

The terrible truth, that ought to be plain to the understanding of an infant, is now admitted by Premier Lloyd George. In his panic speech before the House of Commons last Monday he said the only hope was in the restoration throughout the world of more normal conditions. It was a belated confession. For two years Lloyd George has been dangling trade with Russia before our eyes, while the British War Minister has been hand in glove with the French in every adventurous plot against Russia. And still the blockade continues, and now the famine we have made there is visiting us at home.

ANARCHY IN IRELAND

But we do not need to go to the Continent alone to find a cause for the catastrophe into which this Christmas finds this country plunged. The anarchy which prevails in Ireland is no small cause for the impoverishment that prevails in England. England is being bled white in Ireland as well as in Russia. The cost of maintaining a hundred thousand men in Ireland would alone so far to relieve the industrial problems of this country. And peace in Ireland would enormously relieve food conditions here. Ireland in normal times is the chief source for our meat supplies, but today Irish cattle that should be hanging in English butcher shops are wandering, lean and unfed, in Irish pastures.

And there is no sign of any fruits of expectance. Talk of a truce of God has ended in words. The Carsonites are still in the saddle and murder and vengeance still devastate the land. If this hideous tragedy continues Ireland will become as complete a scene of desolation as is Russia. And England will suffer—and is suffering—with it.

The Irish say their nation is awakening. I cannot say as much. It is dazed, angry. It is like a bull enveloped in a hornet's nest, conscious of his pain, but indignant against his enemy. Ireland has ceased to reason and is asphyxiated by the press. It is clear that no remedy can be found for the misfortunes of that country until, as Premier Lloyd George says, normal conditions are restored throughout the world. But before normal conditions are restored a sane and wise statesmanship must get control of affairs. And of that time there is, unhappily, no immediate prospect.

PHILIPPINE ROPE FIRM TO MEET FAREAST DEMAND

The Andre Rope and Twine Works of Manila is entering upon a new era of development in sugar planting, oil drilling and mining as well as extending its manufacture of rope and binder twine.

This ropery is a modern plant established in Manila on four acres of land near the business center of the city. The plant's production is 15,000 pounds a day but when complete it will manufacture 35,000 pounds Rope and 40,000 pounds Binder-Twine a day. Owing to difficulties in getting machinery the plant is constructing part of the machinery needed in its workshop.

The fact of being right in the country where Manila fibre is grown is a great advantage, as the best fibre can be bought loose and packing expenses for baling thereby saved.

The factory exports its rope to all Far Eastern Ports, the United States and to Europe and successfully competes both in price and quality with the best rope manufactured in any country.

The great demand for binder-twine from Siberia, Australia and the Pacific Coast will be fully met in the near future.

FISHES BEFORE 'OPEN FIRE'

Boston Man Builds House On Raft To Carry On Sport In Winter

Boston, Mass., Dec. 27.—Edward W. Jacques, member of the Milton Yacht Club, believes that fishing through the ice is the hobby of hobbies for the Winter sportsman. To that end he has built for himself from his own designs a house on a raft so that he can fish through the floor of his living room while sitting "before his open fire" enjoying his pipe and all the comforts of home.

This novel idea of Mr. Jacques has made such a hit with his cronies that he has felt compelled to enlarge on his original plans, with the result that today four persons can fish at the same time. The craft is 18 feet in length and 8 feet wide, with the fishing room extending out over the water on one side.

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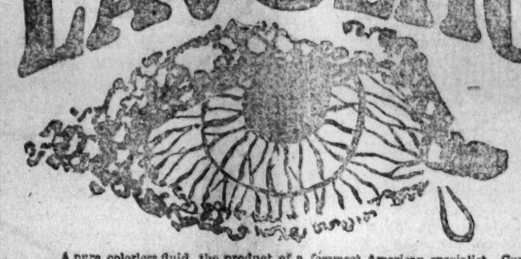

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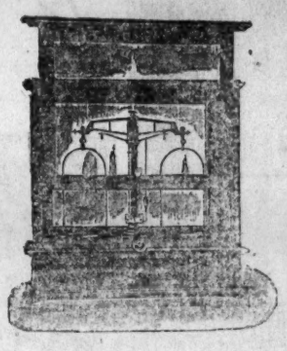

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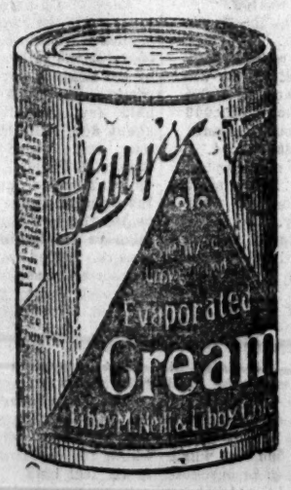

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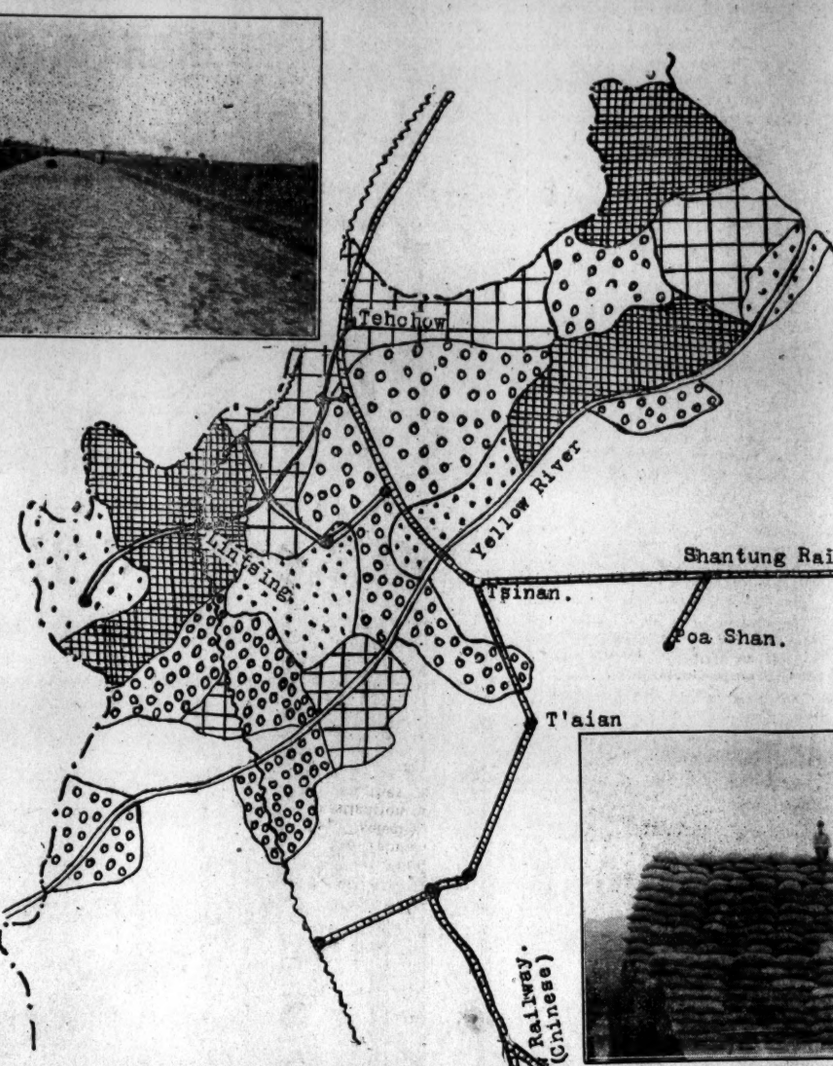
All Nationalities Unite In Fight Against Famine In Shantung Province



Map of Shantung showing how the famine has affected the various sections. The map also shows the network of roads being built to facilitate the transportation of food stuffs to the suffering millions.
Inserts Upper left—A finished stretch on the American Red Cross Tehchow-Lintsing Road. Upper center—Dr. F. F. Tulker, Field Superintendent of the Red Cross activities in Shantung Province. Upper right—Three varieties of "famine food;" corn cob flour (right), thistles (center) and a mixture of chaff and Chinese dates (left).
Center—Tons of Manchurian kaoliang stacked up at San Shih Li P'u on the Red Cross road. Three United States marines and a Chinese interpreter are sitting on top.
Upper right center—Crowds of famine victims waiting outside a British-American Tobacco Company Soup Kitchen for their daily rations.
Lower left—Famine refugees bread line at the American Red Cross headquarters, Tehchow.
Lower right—A house torn down. The timbers have been sold for fuel.

RED CROSS CARES FOR OVER 44,000 AND BUILDS ROADS

American Organisation Employs 8,700 Refugees And Looks After Their Families

OTHER UNITS IN FIGHT

Chinese Relief Society And B. A. T. Are Helping To Alleviate Suffering

"From the Fall of 1919 to the early Fall of 1920 we had no rain so that we have harvested neither grain nor grass. More than 400 families here have sold all their furniture and clothing, but even so the majority of them cannot satisfy their hunger. If no help comes, before the next harvest six or seven out of every 10 will have starved to death."

Town Meeting of Lu Hwa Chuang,
December 25, 1920.

"Reverend Father:

"Some time ago I pointed out to you how famine relief work would save a lot of people. Up to date we have not seen even a fraction of a copper. For lack of food and clothing many have already died. Some have gone to the markets to sell themselves. I am telling you the absolute truth; the situation demands action, not words."

BY PAUL JONES

These two letters, translated from the Chinese, paint in graphic colors the condition of myriads of sufferers in Shantung. The latest compiled statistics show that 1,088,673 people in the Red Cross area and 3,056,916 in the non-Red Cross area of Shantung need help and that it will take $28,608,940 to supply the wants of the starving unfortunates.

This article aims to give the reader some idea of what is being done in the "sacred province" of China to fight the famine. It must be kept in mind, however, that many smaller efforts, both corporate and individual, are being made to rob death of its heavy toll.

EFFORTS OF THE CHINESE

The Shantung Chinese Famine Relief Society is a purely Chinese organisation and has the honor of being first on the ground to undertake actual famine relief. Mr. Lao Hsun-wu, Chief of the Provincial River Conservancy Bureau, is the chairman and driving spirit of this society. Under Mr. Hsun's direction this body has made the most extensive investigation, as yet undertaken, of the afflicted districts. The following gives a fair sample of their investigations:

Name of county (Hsien)—Lin Tsing. Number of villages in county—573. Total number of villages with famine victims—537. Percent of famine area to the total area of the county—100 percent.

Conditions of the famine victims—Most of them eat weeds, tree leaves and the seeds of the locust trees.

Are there any contagious diseases?—The pneumonic plague carried off many in June but it has abated.

Condition of the live stock—Nearly all sold.

Is there any relief organisation?—A relief society was started early and to it the Magistrate contributed $1,000 and the local gentry several tens of thousands.

Method of relief advised—The people are in the most desperate straits and need help immediately.

Remarks—Many famine victims have fled to Honan, Tientsin, T'aian and places nearer by.

BRINGS GRAIN IN

Up to date this organisation has allocated $185,000 to 32 different counties; the money is distributed by committees of local gentry appointed by the Magistrates. In addition to the funds just mentioned the society has in hand about $90,000 of which $50,000 is being used to purchase the right of way for the Tehchow-Lintsing road under construction by the American Red Cross.

The Shantung Chinese Famine Relief Society has performed a very valuable service by bringing 18,600 tons of grain into the famine districts by means of a rather novel arrangement. Assuming that the grain dealers can best handle the grain, the society promises to furnish the dealers, through the help of the Tuchun, all the cars necessary for transportation in return for prices which allow only a fair profit. The result has been that the price of kaoliang, for example, has dropped from 9 cents to 6 cents per catty even in places as far away from the railway as Lintsing.

As compared with the foreign relief societies the distinguishing characteristic of this organisation is the fact that its money, according to its own official report, "cannot be expended on keeping a certain number of people alive to the end of the famine, but it is distributed equally among all sufferers, because it is impossible for the Chinese to show discrimination."

THE WEIHSIEN-CHEFOO ROAD

Another Chinese famine relief measure is the construction of the Weihsien-Chefoo Road by the proceeds of the railway surtax levied by the Central Government. It is reported that $1,500,000 is available for this highway, which is about 600 Chinese miles—"li"—long and which passes through Ch'ang, I, Shaho, Laichow, Chuchiao, Lungk'ou and Huanghsien. Investigations on the ground revealed the fact that the unskilled laborers are famine refugees and that the skilled workmen, such as carpenters, masons, etc., are men recruited from the neighboring villages. Not quite 3,800 famine victims, coming from 32 counties, or "hsiens," are being employed.

The unskilled workmen are paid by the "fang," or 100 cubic feet of earth moved, according to the following scale:

a. Twenty cents per "fang" where the earthwork is from one to six feet high.

b. Twenty-five cents per "fang" where the earthwork is six feet or more in height.

c. Thirty cents per "fang" where the earthwork is less than a foot high.

d. The price per "fang" of rock work—rock cutting—is still to be determined.

The earth work of approximately 250 "li"—the stretch from Weihsien, to Laichowfu—has been finished. Between Huanghsien and Chefoo the work will proceed much more slowly, because here a large amount of rock work will have to be done.

SECURING LABORERS

When the chief engineer wants men for the unskilled labor he reports his needs to the Tsinan office from where the Magistrates in the famine area asked to send to Tsinan a certain number of famine victims; the severity of the famine is supposed to determine the number of men sent from each county. Each magistrate has a waiting list of the names of them men who have applied for work on the Weihsien-Chefoo Road. In response to the request of the Tsinan office the Magistrates select—apparently without investigation of their real need—the men they wish to go, providing the workmen can furnish guarantors—"pao jen." A man too poor to secure a "pao jen" is not accepted. After the men reach Tsinan one of the Weihsien-Chefoo Road Bureau's doctors examines them; those passed are made up in groups of thirty, each man receiving a number. A photograph is then taken of the group, and an identification card with the man's thumb prints is made out for each workman accepted.

From Tsinan the refugees are sent on the Shantung Railway—Japanese—to Weihsien from where they are distributed along the road under construction; each gang of 30 men having its own head man and cook. While at work each man is allowed 2½ catties of millet per day, and besides this the gang to which he belongs is advanced $1.00 a day for fuel, salt, "hsien ts'ai" etc. All money advanced as well as the cost of their daily food will be deducted from the wages earned.

HOW WORKMEN LIVE

At night the workmen sleep in their "p'engs;" there is one "p'eng" for every 30 men, or in other words each gang has its own. A "p'eng" consists of a trench about one meter deep, two meters wide and 20 meters long, the whole being covered with reed matting. In the center of this mat-covered trench one finds the gang's cook stove, which helps to keep the quarters warm and on which the men's food is cooked. The workmen complain that these sleeping quarters are too damp and that this dampness is the cause of the prevalence of "flu" among them.

The new road is a dirt highway 6 meters wide, with a one foot crown and a one meter wide berme on each side. The grades do not exceed four percent, and the curves have a radius of 80 meters. Although it will first be used as an automobile road, the obvious intention of those responsible is sooner or later to convert this road into a railway.

One cannot but rejoice that this much talked of Weihsien-Chefoo Railway, which the Germans did not want and which the Japanese frown at, is entering upon the first stage of its existence. As a famine relief measure, however, it falls far short of one's expectation. As yet, the workmen, about 3,800 in number, have been paid no money; and as far as could be ascertained, in most cases the bonus of two dollars promised for the family as the workman left home has not been paid. As already indicated all charges for clothing, food, travel, tools, etc., will be deducted from their wages with the result that the 3,800 men will save their own lives, but will be able to do little or nothing for their families. Splendid as is the idea of putting through the Weihsien-Chefoo Road, one regrets that $1,500,000 of famine relief funds will, apparently, unless other tactics are adopted, save less than 4,000 lives.

FOREIGN EFFORTS

Although not occupying the largest sector on the famine battle line, one of the most interesting pieces of relief work is carried on by the British-American Tobacco Company in the Techow district. Under the direction of Mr. S. A. Fryer, the B.A.T. has opened two soup kitchens, one in Yun Chi Ch'iao, 20 "li" from Techow, and the other in Hsiao Ma Fang, 50 "li" away. From the former the needy of 15 villages are fed, while the latter kitchen serves as a center for 16 villages, both places dispensing food approximately to 3,500 starving people.

The B.A.T. daily rations consist of 1/3 catty of millet per person per day—two children counting as one person. In order to secure food the famine victim must present a black, a yellow or a red card.

A black card entitles the holder to one ration of 1/3 catty of millet per day, a yellow card to two rations, 2/3 catties, and a red card to 3 rations, one catty. A family of 3 persons, instead of receiving 3 black cards, is given one red card in order to simplify the administrative work. After 30 days the cards must be renewed.

HERBERT HOOVER FRYER

The villages receiving the food are responsible, each in its turn, for furnishing the fuel and the transportation of the millet from Techow to the soup kitchen concerned. Mr. Fryer's simple but effective way of having his wishes carried out is the withholding of a day's or a week's rations from the offending village. Some time ago, Mr. Fryer informed the elder of a certain place that on the morrow his village was responsible for hauling millet from Tehchow, but the elder refused to accept the responsibility. On the second day after the hungry people from that particular hamlet received no rations. When they discovered the cause for their going back empty handed, they went home to give the recalcitrant elder a severe thrashing with the result that Mr. Fryer is now the Herbert Hoover, the Food Dictator, of that region.

These soup kitchens are ministering to the needs of a district desperately in want. On one of his investigation trips Mr. Fryer entered a home apparently deserted except for a dying boy of five years, lying on the "k'ang." After a few minutes a little girl came in with some leaves and cold water which she was about to share with her starving brother. The father and mother of the pair had gone off to Tehchow to beg, leaving the children to their fate. Had it not been for Mr. Fryer's discovery, the little ones would have been dead before their parents could have returned.

In another village under Mr. Fryer's care, rather than see his two girls starve, the father sold them for $7.00 a piece to a man who promised to pay the money on the following day. Instead of bringing the cash, however, the brute slipped off with the girls on a southbound train.

MISSIONARIES ACTIVE

The International Auxiliary of the Shantung Famine Relief Society was organised on October 20 by the Anglo-American community of Tsinan. J. T. Pratt, British Consul-General is chairman of the society, C. E. Gauss, the American Consul is vice-chairman and K. K. Thompson of Ichowfu is the Honorary secretary. Consuls Pratt and Gauss represent the official interests, Messrs. J. S. Whitewright, English Baptist, I. J. Davies, American Presbyterian, North, Father Bodefeld, Catholic and Lawrence Todnem, Y.M.C.A. represent the missionary community; Messrs. J. P. Babcock, H. S. Kierkegaard, Deputy Postal Commissioner, and Niels Poulsen represent the Tsinan business men, while Messrs. T'ang En-liang and Lao Hsun-wu, both on the Board of the Shantung Chinese Famine Relief Society, are the Chinese members of this organisation.

The Shantung Auxiliary is working in 32 counties, in non-Red Cross regions—and has 15 foreigners, both Protestants and Catholics, in the field.

So far this society has secured approximately $302,000 in famine relief funds, including about $10,000 worth, or 140 tons, of Manchurian kaoliang. On December 11 and 12 the Auxiliary's Executive Committee allocated $51,000 as follows:

Tungping .. $5,000.00
Tung I 100.00
For work carried out by Father Rithmueller, Rev. Leitzel and Rev. Eames.
Lintsing ... $18,000.00
Linyi
For relief to be administered by Rev. R. A. Torrey, Rev. C. E. Scott and Father Hoffer.
Linighsien .. $18,000.00
Pingyuan
Tehchow
For distribution by Reverends Torrey and Heininger and the Catholic Missioni.
Kwanghsien $18,000.00
Lintsing
Kwantao
For work being carried out by Fathers Voelling and Silvester and Reverends Troxel and Eastman.

Believing that it is more economical to distribute money than grain, the Shantung Auxiliary prefers to help the people by giving the most needy $1.00 per month per person, after a careful investigation has indicated who are entitled to such aid. The 140 tons of Manchurian kaoliang donated by the Shanghai Relief Society, has been allocated to the Catholic Mission in Tehchow.

MANY SUICIDES

This society is working in some very needy districts. One of the workers writes, "A large number are committing suicide by jumping in wells, etc. Others keep themselves alive by eating the roots of the wheat which they dig up from the ground." Another worker portrays the situation in the following graphic delineation:

"As soon as the people saw us half a mile away they came across the snow covered fields and fell at our feet, and at every house it was the same. . . . . Led by the village elders we make a round of each house and poke into the wretched, low, dirty rooms; most of them foul and evil smelling, rooms in which English folk wouldn't house an animal. Nowhere did we see a donkey or an ox. These had long ago been sold. The great round baskets for storing grain were bare and empty, and it would have nauseated you to see the vile, black, unwholesome mixture of chaff and leaves, with which they manage somehow to keep life in themselves. There are very few bits of furniture, and only a few old pieces of bedding to cover themselves with. It is a pathetic picture to see the old grandfather, granny, mother and children all huddled together looking the extreme of misery.

"There are 480 villages in this county. The official reckons 200,000 famine stricken. So far we have only been able to relieve partially 19 villages, say 1,000 people, or one in 200. We are only touching the fringes of the distress."

On January 7 the Auxiliary's Executive Committee met with Doctors Howard G. Barrie, W. W. Peter and D. E. Ford of the Council on Health Education of Shanghai, and the Medical Faculty of the Shantung Christian University to discuss ways and means of preparing for a typhus epidemic apt to follow in the wake of this appalling famine. The plan is to start an educational campaign in the villages of the famine area through the agency of the government schools to urge the people to use common kerosene oil to keep off the louse, the sole carrier of the typhus germ. The Shantung Auxiliary is doing good work, but it is badly handicapped by lack of adequate funds.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Starving women and hungry children slashing the sacks of grain carried by the workmen from the cars to a warehouse, all scrambling to add a few kernels of kaoliang to their tiny store of food was the scene greeting the writer as he stepped from the train at Tehchow two days after Christmas. The American Red Cross was unloading, for the Tientsin Famine Relief Society, 200 tons of kaoliang soon to be carted from Tehchow to famine haunted homes, and these women and children were putting into practice the old bit of advice "Make hay while the sun shines."

Little known Tehchow is today the headquarters of the life saving work carried on by the American Red Cross as well as the eastern terminal of the Tehchow-Lintsing road which the Red Cross is building by means of famine labor. Although the entire length of this road, 210 li, does not lie within

(Continued on Page 17)

All Nationalities Unite In Fight Against Famine In Shantung Province

(Continued from Page 16)

the severest famine area, a large part of it does.

Through the efforts of the American Minister, Mr. Charles Crane, Mr. J. E. Baker, Railway Adviser to the Chinese Government, and Mr. Emmet W. White, manager of the Foreign and Insular Division of the American Red Cross, the triangle of Shantung bounded by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Grand Canal and the Yellow River was assigned to the Red Cross. This assignment appealed to Americans, because (1) it adjoins the Grand Canal, the rehabilitation of which is under contract to an American firm of engineers, and (2) as some one tersely put it "Shantung is on the map—Americans are more interested in Shantung than in any other part of China."

TAKES OVER ROADS

One of the first difficulties confronted by the Red Cross was the question of the right of way. Should the land for the road be confiscated or purchased? If purchased, who should buy it? The provincial treasury was empty, but if the Red Cross bought the land, it would also own it. Suppose the nationals of some other country should also want to buy land in order to build roads?

Finally, T'ien Chung-yu, the Military Governor of Shantung, the Red Cross and the Shantung Chinese Famine Relief Society agreed that the latter society should purchase the right of way. To avoid every shadow of possible misunderstanding the Red Cross promised to make no claim on the completed highway, to withdraw at any time upon request and at all events to leave Shantung not later than July 1, 1921.

Since the Tehchow-Lintsing road was to save the lives of hungry workmen and their starving families it became necessary to find food supplies. Because it is comparatively cheap and rich in food value, the Manchurian soy bean was adopted as the mainstay of the rations. With the assistance of Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in Peking, arrangements were made with an old established firm of bean brokers, represented by two American returned students, to furnish the beans. The supplies furnished have been uniformly satisfactory and fully 10 percent cheaper than the prevailing market quotations.

After solving these preliminary problems, Dr. F. P. Tucker, American Board physician at Tehchow, prominent in the Red Cross circles of China, was appointed Field Superintendent and Mr. K. C. Weedin, of the firm of E. W. Frazer and Co., was secured as Chief Engineer. Mr. Weedin, who has since returned to the United States, has been succeeded by Captain Lawrence Impey. Besides the Engineering Departments other departments were created as the need for them appeared.

BUILD DIRT HIGHWAYS

A dirt road is being built, because "no rock surfacing is available without heavy expense for transportation." Although recently the Shantung Chinese Famine Relief Society offered to furnish at Teh-chow free of charge all the crushed rock needed the offer was declined; because:

1. Since it would require 400 train loads of rock, the added strain upon railway traffic would still further aggravate the already existing difficulties of transporting grain.

2. After reaching Tehchow large sums of money would be required to distribute the rock along the road.

3. It is not certain that crushed rock furnishes the best surfacing, "for the Chinese two-wheeled cart produces a cutting instrument that no material yet invented can hold up under."

The Red Cross road is 20 feet wide, is raised a foot above the surrounding country, has a one foot crown and a foot wide berme on each side of the highway. It is hoped that the Chinese can be persuaded to use the bermes for their barrows. If this should be realised the main road would be relieved of a potent cause of congestion and freed from road ruining vehicles.

Men from the surrounding famine districts, selected by the recruiting staff, are doing the manual work on the new highway. At present not quite 8,700 famine victims are employed; they are scattered along the line from Tehchow to En Hsien, distributed among the various camps—frequently the village temple serves as the camp. Chinese foremen oversee the laborers, and these foremen, in their turn, are responsible to American marines serving in the capacity of assistants to the Chief Engineer.

COLLECTS FOOD

The Commissary, in charge of Mr. Paul MacEachron, is the department upon which hang the issues of life and death. This branch of the work has the task of getting trainloads of beans and kaoliang from the plains of Manchuria as well as thousands of tons of other supplies from the Yangtsze Valley. It not only collects food from the four points of the compass, but the Commissary also hauls them to the various stores along the road and sees to it that every man every day gets his rations and that the workman's family secures its allotment of food once a week.

In consultation with the China Medical Board's expert dietitian rations were adopted.

Once a week each laborer draws 21 catties of food, 14 catties of beans and seven of kaoliang—for his family. It is estimated that this amount is sufficient for four people. The men are given a half holiday on Sundays in order to take these weekly rations home.

Since the family allowance is intended to feed four persons on the average, the Red Cross is taking care approximately of 44,000 people. After the whole road has been opened and the necessary 10,000 men set to work this organisation will be feeding 50,000 famine victims.

RECRUITING BRANCH

Closely allied to the Commissary is the Recruiting and Personnel Department, in charge of Rev. Charles Ewing. In order to make sure that only genuine famine sufferers secure employment a vast system of investigation has been put into operation. Several Chinese investigators, usually headed by a foreigner, go to a certain village, and after securing from the responsible men of the village the names of the families in need of relief, the investigators try to get the facts as to members and resources of every family. The families investigated fall into four classes; those who need immediate help; families whose resources will last till the Chinese New Year; No. 3 consists of those whose food supplies are ampler than those of Class No. 2 but need famine relief before the next harvest; 4 consists of those families that need no assistance.

As men are needed on the road for work, a "summoner" notifies those wanted to collect at a certain place, form gangs of 30 men, choose their own leader as well as their own cook, and then to report at a certain point along the Red Cross road. At the same time each man's card, containing his history and his thumb marks is sent to the central office to be filed. In return for this card the laborer gets a tin tag which entitles him to draw rations for his family.

LIKE Y.M.C.A. IN WAR

Mr. Ewing also looks after the men in the camps in much the same way as the Y.M.C.A. cared for the coolies in France during the Great War. A dozen University students are giving lectures, showing stereopticon pictures, holding night classes and opening social centers, all of which is helping these unfortunate peasants to get glympses of a larger world.

The fourth department is that of Sanitation, which is responsible for all the sanitary work as well as for the health of the men. Past experience has shown that typhus fever is almost certain to follow every extensive famine. Assuming that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," Dr. E. B. Struthers, the Sanitary Chief, assisted by several Chinese physicians, is teaching the men to keep themselves clean and free from lice. A set of rules is posted up in a conspicuous place in every camp and two men of each camp are assigned to sanitation work—the removal of refuse, the airing of the men's bedding, the sweeping of the courts, etc.

FIGHTING TYPHUS

In En Hsien the Sanitation Department is soon to open a bath house in which the laborers will be compelled to bathe. Since lice are the carriers of the dreaded typhus fever germ, Dr. Struthers is planning to instal sterilisers for sterilising the men's clothing. In short everything that can be done under existing conditions will be undertaken in order to prevent, if possible, the outbreak of epidemics.

Like the other organisations the Red Cross is doing its share of bringing relief to Shantung's unfortunates. In the story of the Chang family of Chiang Chia Tsi we get a glympse of the tragic need of these regions. Last Fall Mr. Chang, leaving his five children in the care of his wife, went away to find work. In the beginning of December the condition of those at home had become so desperate that the mother decided to take her starving ten-year-old girl to Tehchow, 50 "li" away. She asked a man to carry the child; and both man and woman walked the whole distance. In Tehchow the little girl was put in charge of the Red Cross; she had to be carried to her bath and back again, and when she tried to eat her first meal, the girl was too weak to hold her chop sticks and had to be fed. A few weeks of decent surroundings and of good food made of the starving unfortunate a bright girl full of life and good cheer. In the meantime the mother went back to the old home, where her baby has since died for lack of proper food. In order to save her daughter of thirteen from a like fate, she has married the girl to a man who can support her.

Although many splendid efforts are being made to alleviate suffering and misery in Shantung, in view of the fact that more than 4,000,000 people need help one cannot but say "so little, for so many!"

Mixed Court Jottings

Two Chinese charged with participation in the $10,000 robbery at the Ching Yuen Dah brokerage company's premises, 36A Avenue Edward VII, on the night of February 2, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday and on the application of D. I. Cruickshank, who accomplished their arrest, were remanded for trial before the American Assessor. One armed man, who was arrested following the robbery, had already appeared before that Assessor and is under remand.

The manager of a printing works and a book dealer were find $100 each by Italian Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Tsang for printing books likely to incite the people to commit a breach of the peace. The manager was charged with printing three books called "Syndicalism," "The Struggle of the Classes" and "The New Young Man." The other was accused of printing a book called "The World Friend." A number of the books were confiscated.

The annual crop of China New Years gamblers, garnered by the police during the past week, was brought into the Mixed Court yesterday morning, numbering 45. Three charged with operating small gambling stalls were fined $10 each; two charged with running more extensive establishments were fined $20 each and the remainder, who yielded to the siren clatter of dice or domino paid from $2 to $3 for the lapse.

A vast array of gambling paraphernalia loomed briefly in testimony before the defendants and then passed into the great beyond.

A chauffeur charged with complicity in the motor opium smuggling episode of last Tuesday night, and further accused of assaulting the Chinese constable who was beaten off the running board of the car as its six passengers escaped, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday. He was an employe of the E-Tah garage in Hoopeh Road. The other men have not been arrested.

A woman was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday for the abduction of two young children.

A coolie charged with participation in an armed robbery committed by three men in a Chinese dwelling off Yangtszepoo Road last Monday night was placed under remand for one week in order to permit further investigation.

Three proprietors of opium dens—located at 128 East Yangtszepoo Road, 361 Thibet Road and 1164 East Yuhang Road—were sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday. Four patrons arrested in the places were fined $3 each and two others who failed to appear forfeited bail of $5.

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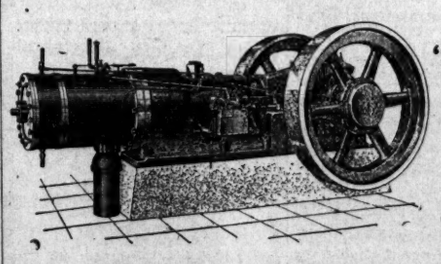

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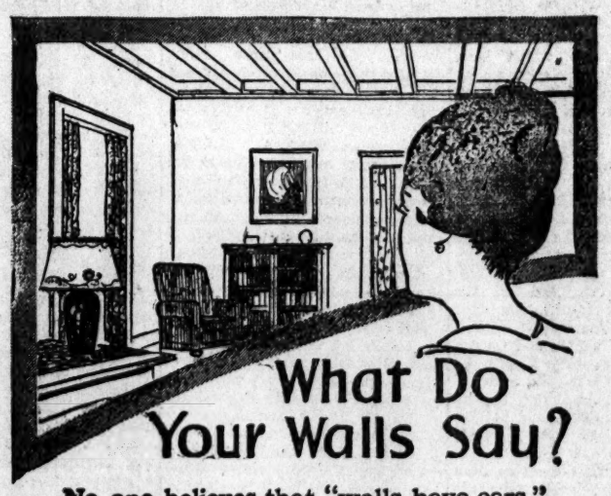

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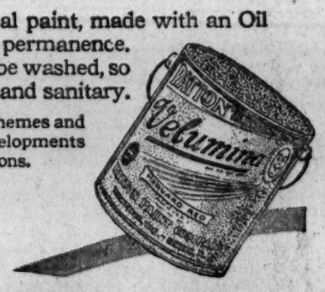

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LENIN DIFFERS WITH TROTSKY IN SOVIET POLICIES

Former's Vision Worldwide With Little Interest In Nearby States

LOOKING BEYOND THEM

Regards Great Powers As Sole Obstacle To Realisation Of His Dreams

BY FRANCIS M'CULLAGH

Riga, Dec. 1.—I once said that Poland and the Baltic States seem to have forgotten Russia. I should have added that Russia has not forgotten them. A great Bolshevik plot with innumerable ramifications throughout all Latvia was discovered here only a few days ago, and when the birthday of Bolshevism was celebrated in Riga in October "Comrade" Genetsky, the Red representative, orated in true Communist style to a collection of Russian soldiers—prisoners of war who are still here—and distributed money among them. Some time later a Red courier named Herson, attached to the Bolshevik Legation, was so impudent as to indulge in frequent and violent interruptions as a lecture on Russia given by a Russian refugee, as a result of which he was requested by the Lettish Government to leave the country, which he has since done. Genetsky protested, but Albat, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in Lettland, was firm. "It is regrettable," he said, "that such a person as Herson should be officially connected with the Russian Legation in this country."

The Red flag flies from the Bolshevik headquarters in the Hotel Petrograd and on the numerous motor cars belonging to the Bolshevik mission, which continually traverse the town. As these powerful machines pass through the darkened streets at night with formidable blasts of their horns one hears very often among the burghers of this ancient Hanse port the frightened whisper, "The Bolsheviki," and wonders what the good citizens of London will say when, as a result of British recognition of the Soviet Government, the revolutionary banner waves, unabashed and truculent, over the Russian Embassy in Chesham place; when the Russian Socialist Telegraph Agency takes a whole suite of rooms in the Ritz, and when the motor of the Red Ambassador swings unchallenged into Downing street and even into the sacred precincts of Buckingham Palace.

LENIN DOES NOT FORGET

It is in this development and in the results which he expects to follow from it that Lenin is principally interested. He has not forgotten the Baltic States, Finland and Poland, but he takes curiously little interest in them, for, to do him justice, his range of vision is worldwide and he is absolutely without any territorial ambitions for the aggrandisement of Russia. He invariably looks over the heads of the little border states which have given him such trouble and fixes his eyes on the great Powers which constitute the sole obstacle to the realisations of his dreams, and without whose help those small states would, he is convinced, go down like ninepins.

On making a favorable peace with Esthonia he excused himself by saying in a public speech: "What does it matter if we have given the bourgeois rulers of Esthonia gold and forests and territory and all the other toys that imperialism likes to play with? The ground beneath their feet is Bolshevik and we can whenever we like make it open and swallow them. These poor, misguided people are obsessed by the old ideas of land grabbing and patriotism and military glory, which, though they do not seem to be aware of the fact, are all as dead as Julius Caesar. Their eyes are closed to the new light which shines upon the world from Moscow."

Tchitcherin was equally frank, and a secret circular of his which was recently discovered here ordered the Bolsheviki in the Baltic States to refrain for the present from overthrowing their "capitalistic" governments because these governments are necessary to the Soviet of Soviets as commercial intermediaries between them and the outer world. To the Lettish envoy in Moscow the Bolshevik Foreign Minister was equally frank. "If any Latvian Reds try to overthrow you," said he, "hang them."

TROTSKY THE MILITARIST

But I must add that while Lenin and Tchitcherin are thus, for the moment, "moderate," there are fanatical and militarist elements in Red Russia which are pursuing quite a different policy. At the head of these fanatics are Trotsky and the chiefs of the Red Army, who are profoundly convinced that unless the troops of the Soviet are kept fighting they will mutiny. If they are discharged and sent home they will infallibly discover how grossly they have been deceived by the Communist propaganda and will see with their own eyes the "blessings" which Communism has brought to their own villages. By means of an able but mendacious propaganda they have been kept in a state of frenzy for two years as the Czar's soldiers used to be sometimes kept by means of vodka, but despite the victory over Wrangel there have been disquieting indications lately that this period of intoxication is passing and that the inevitable physical reaction is coming on. One such indication was the recent meeting of the Red Army in Moscow—a meeting of which I presume you have got all the particulars.

None of this is supposition on my part. I talked yesterday with a Mr. Salms, a Lettish engineer who crossed the frontier from Russia the day before yesterday, and he tells me that, for the reason I have given, the Soviet will be unable to make peace or to keep it if it is made. He described to me carefully and accurately the extraordinary mass of Red troops which has been concentrated on the Lettish frontier and of the powerful reserves which lie at Nevel, at Vitebsk, at Smolensk and at Sokolnik Junction. He has told me what I knew.

The Russian chief of staff on the west front has organised at Smolensk a special Russian espionage system for Latvia, and a special course of studies has been arranged in connection with this organisation. Two Lettish Bolsheviki, Robert Stein and U. Stein, after having gone through this special course and passed their examinations "very satisfactorily" were recently sent into Latvia with orders to carry out Terrorist acts such as the blowing up of bridges and warehouses and "to create and support revolutionary movements among the working classes as well as to urge the workers to put forward unacceptable demands."

"I am quoting from the secret instructions of these gentlemen, who were able, by the way, before they were arrested, to win over to their side some officials of the Lettish Government, among others Mr. Wehrsens, a functionary of the Statistical Department; a Lieutenant in charge of a guard at the frontier, a Mr. Bergmans (assistant station master at Ringmundshof), and a soldier called Buse of the telegraph company.

From all this, which is merely a hint of a great mass of valuable evidence, it will be seen that, despite the contemptuous tolerance of Lenin and Tchitcherin Latvia is far from safe. But as regards England, Lenin, Tchitcherin and all the other "moderates" are of the same mind as Trotsky, Bukharin, Derzhinsky, Kameheff and all the reddest of the Reds.

Before this winter is over England must blaze from end to end with the fires of revolution, otherwise the Soviet Government in Russia will cease to exist. Either they or we must break.

RUSSIA'S POSITION

Despite her recent victory in the Crimea Bolshevik Russia is withering away behind her triple shield of famine, pestilence and snow; but Lenin trusts less in these safeguards than in the mistakes of his adversaries. "Our position is desperate," he is reported to have said, "but there is one thing we can rely on with absolute certainty and that is the mistakes of our enemies, who are pulling different ways, pursuing divergent policies, and divided by mutual jealousies."

He was referring to England and France, but the remark applies also to the new States which have been formed to the east and northeast of Russia. The differences of opinion that have arisen among these young and inexperienced republics, the tendency to imperialism which some of them have manifested and the mistaken economic policy which most of them are pursuing—all these things fill the Kremlin with joy. And as, when the Kremlin waxes joyful over anything in the conduct of its neighbors, it is high time for those neighbors to examine their consciences in order to see what sin they have committed. I will point out with great diffidence and with the most friendly intentions some things that seem to me capable of improvement.

But before doing so I would like to emphasise the fact that very large allowances must be made owing to the suspicion provoked in these new countries by the vicinity of the Red Terror, and to the way in which nearly all of them have been ravaged by the German and the Bolshevik. The danger is too near and too real for it to be trifled with, so that I have, for example, no sympathy with the pro-Bolshevik trade unions here, which complain of oppression though they have their own organs in the press and indulge in language like this, which I quote from the *Rohutute Haal* ("The Voice of the Oppressed"):

"We send fraternal greetings to Russia and exclaim 'Long live the Soviet Republic!' The trades union candidates are going into the National Assembly with the one object of urging the broad mass of workers to wage the class war against the capitalistic order of ships and against the bourgeois Government of Latvia."

So long as language like this is indulged in by a section of the workers it is no wonder that they are regarded with some mistrust and that even the loyal and moderate workmen suffer.

This mistrust is increased by the constant contempt shown by the Soviet representative here for the most rudimentary rules of diplomatic intercourse. On the occasion of the Bolshevik national holiday he sent to his Government a telegram of congratulation which wound up with an expression of his joy at witnessing the deterioration and disappearance of the capitalistic and bourgeois Government of Latvia taking place under his eyes. He is allied in his sympathies if not by a real working agreement with a section of the Lettish workers who look to Moscow for leadership and whose aim is to smash every institution in this country in order to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, and so long as this continues to be the case all Lettish workmen will suffer.

They do not see, however, that their sufferings are ultimately due to their own imprudence and to the dangerous machinations of Lenin and not to the action of their own Government. All the blame for the abnormal and the reactionary policy which most of the countries in western Europe are pursuing at the present moment lies in the last place at the door of the All-Russian Soviet, and the workers in no European State can ever expect to make progress until that Soviet has disappeared. Russian Bolshevism has dealt democracy the greatest blow that it ever received and it constitutes an insuperable obstacle to popular development, not only in Russia, but throughout the world.

OFFICIAL GRAFT FLOURISHES

Apart however, from this unfortunate but inevitable suspicion which they show toward a section of the workmen, the new States are unconsciously playing in many ways into Lenin's hands. There is great corruption in Government circles here in Latvia; this scandal is public property, so that there is no need of keeping silent about it. The Revisional Commission of the Latvian Constituent Assembly recently declared that "by the corruption, forgery and lack of economical management in the Ministry of Supplies the Government has lost 354,000,000 Lettish rubles through the contracts with the Fortington flax monopoly and with the American firm which promised to supply railway material but is not doing so, as well as on account of a deal in Norwegian herring."

Moreover, there is an absolute plague of officials which can only be compared in its devastating effects to a plague of locusts. It is estimated that every sixth person in Latvia is a State functionary of some kind or other. Another drawback is the fact that the Government controls practically everything in the country, either by subsidy, monopoly or actual ownership. The roads, railways and forests are all State owned. The peasants and farmers are nominally masters of their land, but the State is for all practical purposes their landlord. The flax industry is a monopoly, and it is injured instead of helped by the arbitrary fixing of prices.

The Government is greatly disliked by the peasants who, like the muzhiks in Soviet Russia, refuse to sell it anything, though the Government prevents any one else buying from the peasants. If English firms make purchases from the Latvian farmers on terms more favorable to the latter than the Government gives, the Government simply prevents these purchases from leaving the country. It does so not only by direct decrees, but also by inventing innumerable restrictions and regulations which strangle all private trade. If it finds old regulations insufficient for its purpose, it invents new ones at a moment's notice, and makes them retroactive. Some of its minor restrictions are extremely harassing, and will only tend to keep out English capital altogether. There is, for example, a perfect craze for vising passports.

WORRIES OF THE TRAVELLER

One's passport is taken away after one lands, and ornamented with stamps for which the visitor has to pay. At the end of a week or so it is taken away again and permission to stay a fortnight in the country given or withheld. In any case there are fresh stamps for which one has again to pay. If one stays he has to report to the police once a fortnight like a ticket of leave man and to pay for new stamps every time.

If he leaves he has to surrender his passport, which is returned to him bearing still more stamps. He is not allowed to take with him out of the country more than a certain small sum of money unless he pays a percentage of it to the Government, nor is he allowed to take out more than two suits of clothes, two pairs of socks and a few other necessary articles of clothing, everything in excess of this being heavily taxed on the Government's valuation of the articles in question. When he enters the country he is not asked by the way, what amount of money or clothing he brings with him; at least I was not asked. The trunks of departing visitors are tied up with red tape for which tape the visitor is compelled to pay a fantastic price. There is a heavy tax on business offices and a tax must be paid to the Government on the rent of one's room at the hotel or in a private family.

These are only a few of the minor worries of the tourist. What the major worries of the commercial man are may be judged from the following telegram recently received from his head office in London by an Englishman who had sent from Riga to his firm a restrained and truthful account of business conditions here:

"Sell, give away or destroy all goods, close accounts, shut up shop and come home at once."

The principal danger of this policy of restriction and worry is that it leads directly to wholesale corruption, smuggling, swindling, lying and evasion, which will make reputable firms quit the country rather than compete in these activities, leaving the whole field to small disreputable concerns, whose presence will do no good to Latvia. This withdrawal of foreign capital will in turn produce unemployment, and unemployment will lead to Bolshevism.

All this regrettable state of things is due simply to inexperience on the part of a new Government, which is well intentioned and has every prospect of success, for this little country has vast undeveloped resources and is inhabited by an industrious and law abiding people. There are, of course, great handicaps for which Latvia is not responsible—her geographical propinquity to Red Russia, a propinquity which makes all foreign capital shy; the devastation of her cities, factories and farms by the Germans and the Bolsheviki; the bad and constantly fluctuating exchange, which sometimes renders her currency tokens less valuable than the paper on which they are printed. Only general action by the leading Governments of the world can solve this terrible currency problem.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on February 1, 1921.

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Rohmet	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	20-25
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Door	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Hare	each	35-40
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	$1.00-$1,20
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	60-70
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	20-25
Bananas	,,	5-6
Chestnuts	per lb.	14-15
Cherries	,,	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-18
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per l b.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	,,	15-18
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Onions	,,	12-15
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Peas	per lb.	8-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.40-$2.80
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	10-14
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lb.	$5.50
Flour, Australian	,,	$5.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.80
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.80

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
Specialist in Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases. No. 15 Nanking Road. Office hours: 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. No. 736.
34829

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P443, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
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DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.
Cakes of all kinds made to order.
GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 75 cts. lb.,
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, February 17 and 18, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner, for the Municipal year 1921.

Nomination papers must be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, February 10, 1921.

Shanghai, February 1, 1921.

E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. M. Consul-General.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
de REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. de ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
K. YAMASAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.
ALFREDO CASANOVA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
S. STECKMEST,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul in Charge.
M. D. de la PRADE,
Consul Adjoint, Gerant le Consulat General de France.
E. AKERHIELM,
Acting Consul-General for Sweden.
MANOEL de VEIGA MENEZES,
Consul for Brazil.
CH. FEGUENNE,
Acting Consul-General for Belgium.

NOTE.

During the Chinese New Year Holidays the Secretary to the Council will attend at the Council Room to receive Nomination Papers as follows: Wednesday, February 9, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Thursday, February 10, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
35442

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3A Peking Road, on Tuesday, 15th February, 1921, at 11 a.m. to receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 15th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1921.
35053

NOTICE

We beg to announce that we have moved to more commodious offices at S 11 Ningpo Road (opposite the Carlton), at which address will also be the registered offices of the company.

G. N. Marshall & CO., Limited.
Phone, Central 2369
35564

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are executed at any time
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Specialist in Eye Diseases
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically,
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NOTICE

Mr. E. G. Brode is no longer employed by us.
WILLIAM KATZ & COMPANY
35569

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And Massage Establishment
Hours 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
PROF. I. K. SETO
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DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.
Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases
(Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6
Tel. C. 851
34960

Dr. James Yuking
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
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Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

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will maintain a Regular Service between Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
S.S. "RALPH MOLLER"
Will leave on or about the 14th February, 1921.
For particulars apply to
Tel. C. 5816 5 Canton Road
34914

THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Tenders are hereby invited for supply of 250,000 pieces of railway sleepers.

Specifications may be obtained on application.

Tenders, in two envelops sealed and labelled on the outside "quotation Railway Sleepers," should, by registered letter, be addressed to the Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, Peking, not later than 23rd February.

The tender letters will be opened before the public at 3 p.m. 24th February.

Tenders are to be accompanied, under separate cover, with a check of Mex. $10.000 (Ten Thousand dollars) as guarantee of bona-fide tender and to be returned after the opening of tenders to unsuccessful tenderers.

By Order
Y. D. JENFONG,
Managing Director.
35414

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with modern electrical application given by Dr. Ed. Olson (qualified at Stockholm and Chicago).
Rheumatism and after effects from accidents a speciality, 1-5 p.m.
Telephone North 393.

WANTED
Design and Construction of Yellow River Bridge for Peking-Hankow Railway

The Peking-Hankow Line of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China, plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgain, American, Italian and Japanese Legations.

Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokio.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with dollars 30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.
34264

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FREE of CHARGE:—40 bundles of fire wood given with all orders of 1 ton or more of our $18.00 Anthracite Coal.
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Agents for *Liu Chiang Mining and Railway Co., Ltd.*, North Soochow Road (East of Stone Bridge).
Telephone North No. 1631.
湧 成 煤 號
34199

NOTICE
The Robert Dollar Company will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any member of the crew of the s.s. "Esther Dollar."
35433

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Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:
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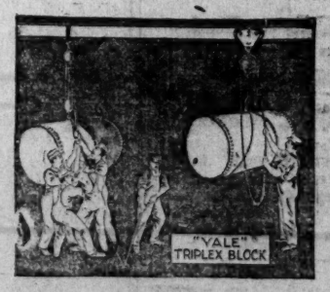

Compare the old method on this side with the new on this
For prices and particulars, apply to
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FULL CREAM GRUYERE CHEESE
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16, Nanking Road—ENTRANCE—Szechuen Road
Telephone Central 1218.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K and S. B. ..	$825
Chartered	£71⅛
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$390 B.
North China	Tls. 158
Union of Canton..	H.$216 B.
Yangtsze	$23½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 20 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	H.$125 B.
Hongkong Fire....	H.$313 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def....	H.$200
Indo-China Pref...	H.$24½ B.
"Ci ei"	120/— B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 36 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 24½ B.
Oriental Cons	/-
Raub	Tls. 0.75 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$162 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 102 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 26¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 130 B.
Hongkong Wharf .	H.$92 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Land....	Tls. 73 B.
Weihaiwei Land...	Tls. 8
Thai Hotel Ltd. .	Tls. 55
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 385
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 81½ B.
Laou-kung-mow....	Tls. 16 B.
Oriental	Tls. 17½
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 116
Kungyik	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 26 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 88 B.
Industrials	
Butter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 212 B.
Green Island	H.$9.40
Langkats	Tls. 13
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Thai Sumatra	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$9 B.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford...	$85 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	H.$8B.
Weeks	$11 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 3 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.20
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United....	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 1½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 4 S.
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 10
Padang	Tls. 6
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 2
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.40
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tehong	Tls. 11
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Xiangbe	Tls. 2½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 235
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 17½ S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40½
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone...	Tls. 76½
S'hai Waterworks..	Tls. 120 B.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 395

Siccawei Weather Reports

11.—The anticyclone becomes very broad and comes back to Mongolia. The depression signalled off the S Loochoos, starts to NE towards the Bonin. The monsoon sets in again along our coasts. Fine weather here and in N China; overcast in the South; rain and fog in the Gulf of Tongking.

12.—Very fine and clear morning with colder temperature. Pressure a little below the normal level. Moderate NWly breezes.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 12, 1921

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 3/4=Tls. 6.00
@ exch. 71.75=Mex. $8.36
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate @ 65¼=Tls. 1.53
@ exch. 71.75=Mex. $2.14
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 71.4875
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 349
Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 202.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. —

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 36⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr. 54
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.89½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3/4
London	Demand 3/4⅛
India	T.T. 240½
Paris	T.T. 910
Paris	Demand 913
New York	T.T. 65
New York	Demand 65⅛
Hongkong	T.T. 74
Japan	T.T. 75
Batavia	T.T. 189
Singapore	T.T. 69

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand 3/6
London ....4 m-s. Cdts.	3/7
London ....4 m-s. Docy.	3/7½
London ....6 m-s. Cdts.	3/8¼
London ....6 m-s. Docy.	3/8¾
Paris	4 m-s. 1010
New York ... o/d. Docy.	68
New York ..4 m-s. Docy.	72¾

Tourists' Exchange @ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 3/6= Sh. Tls. 57.14
G.$50 @ exch. 68= Sh. Tls. 73.53
Fr. 250 @ exch. 960= Sh. Tls. 26.04

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

Lira Exchange

Shanghai, February 12, 1921
Latest Bank Selling Rates:
It. Lire 17.00 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations:
It. Lire 105.90 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 27.75 = 1 U.S. Dollar
It. Lire 196.75 = 100 Fr. Francs

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today Banks Buying Rate For Roubles:

Roubles 40,000 ..... =Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.35

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,600 ..... =Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $3.91

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.49	@	3/3¼	£1
„ 1	@	888	Fr. 9.89
„ 1.43	@	62¾	Gold $1
„ 1	@	77	Yen 1.44
„ 1	@	233½	Rs. 2.60
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

U.S. Hospital InParis To Have 40 Free Beds

Frienas Give 10,000,000 Of 16,000,000 Francs Needed

Paris, Dec. 25.—Friends of the American Hospital in Paris on both sides of the Atlantic subscribed more than 10,000,000 francs last year toward the 16,000,000 francs required for the construction of a hundred bed addition and the improvement and maintenance of the present institution. During next year the hospital fund officials will concentrate their efforts toward obtaining 4,000,000 francs necessary for the new wings and will apply all donations to this purpose.

The directors have decided to maintain forty free beds for the use of American citizens unable to pay for care in private wards. Admission was refused to scores of persons last year owing to lack of proper accommodations.

BERLIN IN THROES OF STRUGGLE FOR PLACES TO LIVE

40,000 Families Waiting For Homes And No Building In Progress

RENTS ARE HELD DOWN

Landlords Must Delve Into Savings To Meet Expense Of Upkeep

Berlin, Dec. 25.—A Socialist Deputy in the Reichstag made a point of it that Countess Wartensleben had a twenty-four room house standing empty in the Tiergartenstrasse, while she herself lived on an estate outside the city. The twenty-four rooms of Countess Wartensleben instantly became the sensation of Berlin. The newspapers devoted columns to them, and the municipal housing office had to make a public explanation how this could be. It could, because Countess Wartensleben had signed bogus contracts with relatives and had sworn that the relatives were living in her twenty-four rooms, even the relatives furnishing affidavits to the same effect. And now the twenty-four rooms have been confiscated by the city and are being partitioned off to make homes for six families.

But the twenty-four rooms of Countess Wartensleben will not help the other forty thousand families waiting for homes, nor is it likely that many other Countesses Wartensleben have signed bogus contracts with their absent relatives.

Berlin is overcrowded, and it is in no worse plight for houses than other German cities. The population is increasing and virtually no houses are being built.

VAINLY SEEK SHELTER

The municipal housing offices of Berlin and its suburbs are perhaps the most revolutionary centers in the city. Here may be found crying women and haggard men. Here are persons who have been on the urgent list for apartments for a year and are calling again, hoping at last for better news than the shrug of a tired official's shoulders.

"Bribe them! That's the only way to get a flat!" some one exclaims, and the line of waiting visitors in the dim corridor assents with a growl.

"I slept in the waiting room of the station last night, couldn't find rooms anywhere," a girl will say, "and a cousin of mine slept in the park. It's a disgrace. Who cares? You just wait here for hours and hours. We ought to smash through the doors, we ought!"

But beyond the doors sits an official in a stained yellow uniform munching at a sandwich of black bread and lard and fingering the ragged lists lying on the deal table before him. He has no apartments, only lists, lists, lists, and in the rooms beyond are more officials concocting regulations about the lists and who may be inscribed on the lists. But no one builds any houses.

Why? Materials cost too much, so runs the given explanation. But that is only a bare statement of the truth. The housing question is the sore point of the ruined German system. Germany is going through a great unconscious upheaval, trying to adjust all its inflated prices to the world market standard. And the Government in spite of it is trying to keep rents down. In Berlin a pound of meat costs only a fourth or a third less than it does in Paris or Seattle. And so does a ton of coal or a cord of wood. But rent, figured in world currency, costs one fifteenth as much. That is because the State does not permit a new contract to be made for a rental more than 30 percent above the peace time level—30 instead of 1,500.

LANDLORDS WAIT AND LOSE

It might be supposed that a landlord with forty thousand prospective tenants waiting at his door was enjoying an enviable blessing. But no, he is digging into his savings to pay upkeep and biding his time until the Government policy has defeated itself. The only relief the state has granted him is freedom from the obligation to heat his house. The renters have to supply the furnace themselves, either by committee action or by paying the landlord the price of the coal.

The policy of the Government is the result of fear. Should rents go up to anything like world market prices nine-tenths of the population could not pay the bill. The whole wage scale is figured to a cheap rental. If rents rise, wages must be increased, not in one or two branches, but universally. And that means another series of fights between groups and individuals, another series of strikes, another struggle against the exploitation of the situation by profiteers. The state prefers to keep the capital of the landlords working at a loss for the capital of the employers. It is safer for society, at least for the present.

The renters have formed a league which embraces a strong representation of all apartment house tenants. And this league is aggressively resisting every concession to the landlords. It has able paid leaders and as a body the householders have political power. They have no trouble keeping on the alert. The average German city resident is too close to bankruptcy to bear paying his landlord another pfennig. It does not bother him that the landlord's capital is working at a loss, or that 40,000 home hunters are on the waiting list, or that nobody will erect new houses without a guaranteed profit on the investment.

The end of the story is yet to be written. But an end must come, unless the population stops increasing or more houses are built. At present it is a situation of bitter hatred. The landlord, the tenant and the house hunter are caught in a perplexing confusion of passions. The girl at the housing office shakes her fist at the tired official in the yellow stained uniform, the league of renters goes on calling mass meetings, the landlords go on writing letters to the newspapers and paying for upkeep out of their savings, or refuse to, and let the one time famous Berlin apartment houses grow dingy and unkempt.

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Authorised Capital ..Mex $5,000,000
Paid Up Capital 2,500,000

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Head Office: 4, Hsiboyen, Peking.
Zah Yung-jei, Manager.
Chen Ting-hsi, Sub-manager.
Shanghai Branch, 16, Peking Road.

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THE MANAGEMENT.

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SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANILA

BRANCHES:
New York, Iloilo, Cebu, Cabanatuan, Aparri, Davao, Bacolod, Legaspi, Lucena, Dagupan, Vigan

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED, CURRENT AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN OR LOCAL CURRENCY.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

Tel. Central 2750
SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 The Bund
J. W. MILLER
Manager.

France In Protest On Royal Wedding

Bavarian Prince And Italian Princess Are Reported Engaged

Paris, Dec. 25.—That Europe's watch over intermonarchy marriages which might result in entangling international relations is as keen as ever was shown, according to rumor current in diplomatic circles, when the French Ambassador in Rome was asked to protest against the reported engagement of the Princess of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Genoa, and a Bavarian Prince whose services during the war were anything but loyal although he was not actively engaged in the German army.

The Quirinal, however, is said to have calmed the fears of French statesmen by showing that the two houses are already related, the Duchess of Genoa being of Bavarian birth and an aunt of the Prince in question.

Passenger Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Tientsin for Hongkong: Col. R. Loiaine.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. D. D. Ross and infant, Messrs. C. H. Hodgman, L. V. Lang, J. R. Macdonald, A. Edwards.

Per C.N.' s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Comdr. Crosbie, Mr. E. E. Clark; for Tsingtao: Miss Hamlin, Mr. E. Ryan; for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. A. Kirk and 2 children, Rev. Father V. Mstrs. C. Marshall, G. Barnett, Martin, A. Hazeland, Misses W. Anderson, M. Joffrey, A. Broadfoot, White, G. Redfern, Martin, Messrs. E. Cassey, K. K. Barnett, A. T. T. Gudalwitch; for Tientsin: Messrs. R. Brown, J. Anderson.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: Mrs. Sellick, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and 2 children, Messrs. H. O. Waser, Emlie, J. J. Brenneman, Mr. and Mrs. K. Jolly.

FATTY SHINES

Four passenger automobiles owned by Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, the motion picture actor, are valued at $42,000. One of these he had built to order at a cost of G.$16,500.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital and Surplus .....U.S. $2.500.000

大通銀行

Head Office: 37 Wall St., New York

Correspondents

The Equitable Trust Company of New York
New York-London-Paris

Shanghai Branch

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
Telephones ..... C. 1164-*Manager*, C. 2012-*General*, C. 1140-*T. T. Dept.*

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
INTEREST RATES ON APPLICATION
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD

W. F. OEHLMANN, JAS. J. ROGERS } *Managers*

SYPHONS SYPHONS SYPHONS

Having received a large shipment of the above (the first we could get since the war), we are now in a position to comply with orders in that favourite Bottling to any extent. Besides Sodawater, "Crystallia" Table Water, "Tonic," "Lithia" "Potash," "Seltzer" and "Brom-Seltzer" (the latter invaluable in cases of Headache) may also be supplied in Syphons. And please do not forget, that every time you are sending an order for the above, you are contributing to the "Famine Relief Fund" with no extra expense to you whatever.

Watson's Mineral Water Co.,

Town Office, 11 Ningpo Road, Tel. C. 2726

Factory: (Always open for inspection) 134 N. Szechuen Rd.
Tel. North 795

Kindly note that our manager never is "too busy" to show you round.

Everyone Says—

"WHEN IN DOUBT go to Squires Bingham"

For the lover of outdoor sports we have
GOLF OUTFITS
FOOTBALL GEAR
HOCKEY STICKS
BICYCLES

Candies put up in attractive boxes or glass jars.
And heavy Sports Sweaters in various colors.
We also feature
KODAKS AND PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIES.
PICTURE FRAMES AND FRAMES MADE TO ORDER,
STAMP ALBUMS,
and

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"STORE OF QUALITY"
17A Nanking Road.

NEW BOOKS
JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND

British Journal Photographic Almanac, 1921	$1.50	(Mex.)
Winning Post Winter Annual, 1920	1.00	„
Snark's Winter Annual, 1920-21	1.00	„
Winter's Pie Winter Annual 1920	1.40	„
Daily Mail Year Book, 1921	1.00	„
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, new Edition	30.00	„
A. B. C. Telegraphic Code Book, 6th Edition, five-letter	35.00	„
Western Union Telegraphic Code Book five-letter edition	45.00	„

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111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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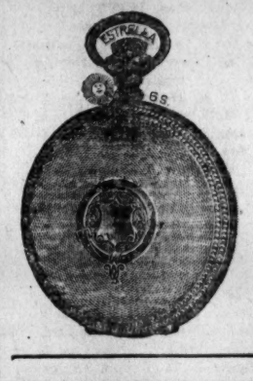

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Sold by us, fully guaranteed, at reasonable prices.

C. Ismer & Co.
44 NANKING ROAD

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英昌照相館
FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHERS
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FILMS DEVELOPED FREE. This is *not* a half-hearted offer. We want to show you that we CAN GIVE YOU SATISFACTION.

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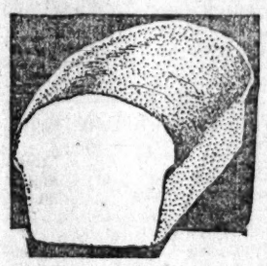

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Badly made Bread, from cheap flour, bad yeast and other ingredients, is the cause of most stomach troubles, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sprue, etc: Avoid these risks by getting SCOTCH BAKERY BREAD, made from pure hard wheat flour, the best ingredients obtainable, and prepared scientifically.

WE MAKE

White Bread, Brown Bread, Wholemeal Bread, Veda Bread, Malt Bread, Milk Bread, Currant and Raisin Bread, Graham Bread.

Delivered anywhere in the Settlement.

THE SCOTCH BAKERY

8 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 2783.
143 Bubbling Well Road, Tel. W. 970.

"THE BEAUTY" CIGARETTES

EVERY CONNOISSEUR ENJOYS THE BEAUTY

WHY NOT YOU?

Agents: Sincere Co., Wing On Co., M. Y. Sang & Co., Nanking Road.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £8,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.K.C. I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Cebu	Madras	Tientsin
Colombo	Manila	Tavoy
Delhi	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Cawnpore	Peking	Taiping
Haiphong	Penang	New York
Hankow	Ilollo	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Francs.
Subscribed Capital . 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20) 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hahoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. TSENG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Actg. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) . 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 28,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. Chinese Government ..... Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun	Hankow	Shanghai
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Manchouli	Yokohama
Dairen	Newchwang	Kobe
(Dalny)	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital ..Fr..50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 15,978,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1) Manchester: 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING.
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

滙海實業銀行
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW

Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5802
General Office: Cen. 5302

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S. $3,200,000
OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tologan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	
Hongkong	Java
Peking	Batavia
Shanghai	Sourabaya
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Colon
Barahona	Panama
Puerto Plata	
San Pedro de Macoris	Philippine Islands
Sanchez	Cebu
Santiago	Manila
Santo Domingo	
India	Straits Settlements
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Boliva
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserves ..... „ 40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Le Havre	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyons	Swatow
Canton	Marseilles	Tientsin
Dunquerque	Mukden	Tsinanfu
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Rotterdam	
Hongkong	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency, Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve: Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RNE CHENG,
Acting Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Capital .. 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan, Hongkong, Hamburg and Berlin.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's. Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office

Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire.. 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000

Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount Co., Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ABC

THE foreign departments of our stockholding banks have grown steadily and consistently for many years and have fulfilled all demands made upon them with promptness and accuracy. In transacting your foreign banking business through us, you may be sure that your business will receive the attention of men who have the knowledge and wisdom which comes only by long experience. You can safely entrust your business interests to them.

CAPITAL $4,000,000
SURPLUS $1,100,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
an American Institution

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW—HONGKONG—CANTON—CHANGSHA—SINGAPORE—MANILA

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill
First National Bank, of Portland, Oregon
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchage business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on ap proved accurities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK

BRANCHES:

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CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada

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CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital ..... $ 1,000,000.00
Reserve ..... $ 200,000.00
Deposits $10,000,000.00

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD:

LONDON	NEW YORK	PARIS
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SEATTLE	SAN FRANCISCO	MANILA
CHICAGO	SINGAPORE	OSAKA

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital ... Mex. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ... 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
193 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.

NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.

Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Shihkiachwang, Tsinau, and agents in important cities.

Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened as usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
No. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5341, 5342.
Sooyii K. Shen, acting Manager.
Louis Shen, Assistant Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,532.60
Special Reserve Fund ... $1,298,532.60

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Wednesday, February 16, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

REDS MENACING CZECH REPUBLIC

Most Of Country Under Martial Law And Prague Strongly Held By Troops

NEW CABINET EXPECTED

Soldiers Fail To Resist In Some Cases—Clashes, With Casualties, Reported

Prague, December 15 (via Bodenbach).—The danger of a Communist Government throughout the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, which twenty-four hours ago appeared to be at an end, has suddenly flared up again. The greater part of the country is under martial law and Prague is strongly held by troops.

Parliament met this afternoon, the building and the immediate neighborhood being guarded by a large contingent of mounted and unmounted soldiers and police. When Prime Minister Czerny appeared to make a statement on behalf of the Government, the Communist Party, which numbers about 30 out of a house of 350 members, began to create a tumult which continued during the whole time the Prime Minister was on his feet. His speech, therefore, could not be heard. The Communist deputies kept shouting "Buffoon! Old Austria lives." "Murderer of the workers," etc.

The other party leaders declared against a strike and all forms of dictatorship though the Government came in for some criticism.

A communication regarding the events at Brux was read to the House. It stated that at a Communist gathering the speakers assured the meeting that the soldiers would allow themselves to be disarmed. When afterwards the mob endeavored to take the soldiers' arms, the troops opened fire and five demonstrators were killed and eighteen wounded.

After hearing this news the House adjourned.

It is the general opinion in political circles of the troops in many parts of the circles in Prague this afternoon that the Government will resign and its place will be taken by a Parliamentary coalition cabinet with a mandate to settle matters.

The most serious aspect of the trouble throughout the country during the past twenty-four hours has been the *pas-country*.

At Goeding, for instance, the local force allowed the Communists to seize the Post Office, the railway station and two factories. Another force of military was sent to the town but it allowed itself to be disarmed. The resident commandant was so badly assaulted that he lost consciousness and was saved with difficulty from being hanged on a lamppost. Armed with rifles and machine-guns the mob then began to plunder until a third military force arrived and occupied one of the factories. It took a fourth contingent, however, to restore order. Many people were more or less badly wounded.

At Kladno and Brunn, where the Communists are strong soldiers also refused to act, even though at both places they were fired upon by demonstrators.

From other disturbed centers come reports of fighting between troops and strikers.

Fearing that most of the trouble would be encountered in Slovakia, the Government when the disturbances first broke out had despatched most of the troops there. Now they are being rushed into the trouble centers in Bohemia, 20,000 men being directed on Kladno, Melnik and Reichenberg.

The Communists and the Right Socialists have been conferring with a view to settling matters, but these discussions have been broken off without result. Telephone service over the frontier is completely shut down and telegraphic messages are being held up for a considerable time and mutiliated by the censor.

Spread of the trouble is feared and late this afternoon all public buildings in Prague were occupied by troops.

MASARYK TRIES MEDIATION

Prague, December 16.—Martial law has been declared at Brux, a town in Bohemia fourteen miles north of Saatz, by the Czecho-Slovakian Government. This measure was decided upon in consequence of a clash between troops and strikers during which six workmen were killed and fifteen wounded.

Martial law also has been declared in Brunn, capital of Moravia, and in the Moravian towns of Boskowitz, Hodonin (Goeding) and Trebitsch.

Inasmuch as the National Socialists have considerable strength in Brux, and it was presumed that some of these might be among the demonstrators, the reports of the disorders there when read in the Parliament caused an interruption of the session of that body until the National Socialists could be persuaded to vote for the Government's demand for martial law and military measures. These were finally approved by all the Czech parties, except the Left wing. The German parties declined to support the Government.

Representatives of the Union of Czecho-Slovak Legionaries were received by President Masaryk yesterday and explained their standpoint on the crisis. They expressed their willingness to serve as mediators between the Right and Left wings of the Social Democratic Party, the clash of which over control had resulted in rioting and precipitated the general strike order.

President Masaryk then received the leaders of the Left wing, Deputies Skalowa and Vanek. Deputy Skalowa declared in the Chamber yesterday that President Masaryk was the only person the Left wing could trust as a mediator.

The strike situation throughout the republic is a mixed one. Work has been resumed in some factories and mines, while other plants are joining the strike. The press of Prague, however, regards the attempt to bring about a general strike as a failure. According to the Tageblatt, the situation here has improved and only from 10 to 15 percent of the workers are on strike.

Twelve members of the so-called Revolutionary Committee of Kladno, near Prague, have been arrested and brought to the capital.

Interurban telephone service has been suspended by the Government.

Throughout the republic there were sporadic seizures of sugar refineries and big estates, especially in the neighborhood of the various strike centers.

The mobilisation of the Sokol and Orel, the patriotic gymnastic organisations of workers, is expected to be ordered shortly. The maintenance of order will probably be entrusted to their combined efforts, it is said, as the Government is disinclined to use troops for the purpose.

GOVERNMENT SHOWS STRENGTH

Paris, December 16 (Associated Press).—Attempts which have been made by Communists in Czecho-Slovakia to overthrow the Government and seize power in that nation have failed entirely, according to the latest despatches to the French Foreign Office. The Czecho-Slovak Government, it is declared, is emerging from the turmoil of the last fortnight in a strong position.

The Communist leaders have been imprisoned, the advices state, and the Communist newspapers have been suppressed.

The worst disorders, according to the reports here, were at Klado, Schlan and Reichenberg, and in the suburbs of Prague, where constitutional guarantees were suspended.

All the public buildings in the country, it is announced, are in possession of the Government and guarded by troops, while all the big estates and business establishments seized at the beginning of the trouble have been restored to their owners.

GERMAN SAVANTS AWED BY A FAKE

Scientific Circles In Furor Over Engineer's 'Discovery' Of How To Break Up The Atom

RUSHED IN CROWDS TO SEE

Marvelous 'Inventor' Gathered In Much Money, It Is Said—Anyhow, He's In Jail

Berlin, Dec. 27.—Willi Von Unruh, a Leipzig engineer, lately fluttered the German scientific dovecotes as they had not been fluttered since the finding of radium. He announced a discovery toward which the whole scientific world for years has been earnestly striving. Unruh said he had found a method of breaking up the atom. But he has not yet found a way of breaking out of jail.

What he claimed to have done is what nature does over an infinitely extended period of time and on an extremely small scale. In the case of radium by breaking up the atom or disinterating it and harnessing the pent up power in it a boundless source of energy would be tapped. Such a discovery, as science knows, would open up endless possibilities. Each person could release from among his ordinary possessions enough motive energy to make him his own millionaire. In his cigarette case he could store enough force to carry him in an airplane around the world. Everything, indeed, would be revolutionised to a degree which would make the harnessing of steam and electricity appear by comparison to be the merest trifles.

Little wonder, then, that German scientists rushed in a body, as one might say, to see Unruh. Unruh received a large number of savants and arranged for a demonstration of his wonderful machine. When the great box was exhibited to those experts most of them were, according to one professor present, speechless with astonishment. There in front of them was an enormous case in which they could see there was curious machinery which broke up the atom and produced an electric current which kept five lamps each of 1,000 candle-power burning for hours on end.

Certainly everything appeared all right. There was no evidence that an electric current was introduced into the case from outside. Could they examine the case and machine to make quite sure, they asked. Unruh replied that at that time he could hardly permit such an examination. He had to protect his astounding secret. That was, of course, judged to be a reasonable attitude, and the savants dispersed to ponder over and discuss the terrific discovery.

Following on this exhibition some Bavarian newspapers hinted that there was something wrong with Unruh's machine. When he failed to reply they declared he was not quite honest. When that failed to draw him they boldly proclaimed he was simply an imposter. So the scientists came on the scene again. Could they see Unruh? That was impossible they were told, as he was unwell. A few days later when a British inquirer was somewhat more persistent the grim truth came out. Unruh was in jail. So the world will not be revolutionised for a while yet, and Herr Willi will go down in history with Ulivi, who six years ago played the role of a great inventor with an imposture about the wonderful ultra-rays. By reason of his invention Ulivi managed to elope with an Admiral's beautiful daughter, but Herr Willi has added no such romance to his fraud. He has been mundane enough to make his alleged discovery the means of obtaining a considerable amount of other people"s money, it is said and so it is that his romance ends undramatically in a dull prison cell.

For some time to come certain German professors will be exceedingly snappy on the subject of breaking up the atom.

CARLTON CAFE
5TH SONG RECITAL
to be given by
GERARD ZALSMAN
On Wednesday, February 16th, at 5.15 p.m.
Kindly assisted by Mdmes. Zalsman and Dixon, Misses Shepherd, Ware and Bate, Messrs. Bell, Maitland, Morrison, Dingle and Lunt.
Admission $1.00.
35608

NEW HELEN
Haining Road.
SUNDAY MATINEE & EVENING
Universal Film Mfg. Co.'s Super-Serial
"Elmo The Fearless"
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Episodes
MONDAY PROGRAMME
"Elmo The Fearless"
5th and 6th Episodes.
"The Masked Rider"
15th (Final) Episode
and
CHAPLIN COMEDY.

THE RITZ CAFE
(24 North Honan Road Exten.)
The postponed
Opening Date
of the
RITZ CAFE
will be announced
IN A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT
within the next few days.
MANAGEMENT: THE RITZ CAFE

Good Things to Eat and Drink
SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY
THE TROCADERO
14 Astor Road Phone: North 1664

THÉ DANSANTS EVERY SUNDAY at St. George's
(Late St. George's Cafe)
Bubbling Well
$1.00 Admission $1.00
Including Tea
4:30 p.m.—7 p.m.
FOR RESERVATIONS
TELEPHONE:
C. 1915 or West 802

Victoria Theatre
PROGRAMME
FOR FEBRUARY 13TH
Paramount Magazine
CHARLES RAY
in
"THE HIRED MAN"
five parts
This is the sort of picture that made Mr. Ray one of the most popular stars of the day. A typical red-blooded Ince characterization, full of "pep" inspiration, and surprises
and
FATTY ARBUCKLE
in
"THE SHERIFF"

LYCEUM THEATRE
TONIGHT: and TOMORROW!
EDGAR WARWICK
presents for the first time in Shanghai the
WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY
in
Hubert Henry Davies's Witty Comedy
"CAPTAIN DREW"
Wednesday & Thursday Feb. 16 & 17
H. V. Esmond's Comedy of Youth
"When We Were Twenty-One"
Friday & Saturday Feb. 18 & 19
The Wyndham's Theatre Success
"The Law Divine"
Monday, February 21
N. & J. Thorpe-Mayne's Mystery Play
"The Last Act"
Tuesday, February 22
Hubert Henry Davies's Clever Play
"Doormats"
Wednesday, February 23
Bernard Shaw's Masterpiece
"Arms and The Man"
Thursday, February 24
By General Request
"Brown Sugar"
Avoid Disappointment.
BOOK EARLY AT MOUTRIE'S

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Tea Dansants every afternoon
(except Saturday and Sunday)
from 5:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m.
Every Saturday Night;
Special Dinner de Luxe & Dance
Dancing in the Ball Room every night
(except Sunday)
at 9:30 p.m.
featuring
Earl Curren's Jazz Dance Orchestra.
Reservations;
North 200 and 908

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tonight (Sunday) at 9.15
AND EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK
With something new and wonderful each evening.
A BOOM—GREATEST SUCCESS SHANGHAI HAS SEEN FOR YEARS
The world's acknowledged Premier Magicians, Necromancers etc.
CHEFALO AND PALERMO
In the most amazing and dazzling expositions ever witnessed here; including the gorgeous
THE GARDEN OF MYSTERY
Also Spanish Dances and the Real Argentine Tango.
BOX PLAN AT MOUTRIES DAILY AND THEATRE TONIGHT
Prices $3, $2 and $1. No extra charge for booking.
DUNCAN NEVEN, Manager.

AT THE ISIS THEATRE Tomorrow
and on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday

EDDIE POLO
The Hercules of The Screen in The World's Master Mystery Serial
"THE VANISHING DAGGER"
A Picture of Mighty Adventure from Sea to Sea, Produced by Polo himself
UNIVERSAL'S SERIAL MARVEL
Episode 4: "On The Trail of The Dagger"
Episode 5: "The End of The Rustlers"
Episode 6: "A Terrible Calamity"
MAX LINDER
The laughing king of the Sweet-land in
"MAX AS A DUELLIST"
Two-part excellent Comedy
MATINEE TODAY at 1 p.m. & 3 p.m.
"THE VANISHING DAGGER"
Episodes 1st, 2nd and 3rd
TONIGHT, LAST NIGHT
MARY MACLAREN
in
"BONNIE BONNIE LASSIE"
Comedy drama in six reels, and
GEORGE B. SEITZ
in
"PIRATE GOLD"
A romance serial in ten chapters. Showing the first two chapters

Another Week of Special Attractions!
A Week of Surprises!
AT THE APOLLO
COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
We got it for you
A play of gripping intensity — absorbing, forceful, dramatic!
The story of a brave woman and a brutal man.
"KILDARE OF STORM"
Featuring one of America's best known emotional actresses
EMILY STEVENS
Do you believe in platonic friendship between a man and woman? ? A jealous woman, or a brutal man—which is the most deadly?
Does Romance Appeal to you?
Does Beauty Interest you?
IF IT DOES, THEN
BE SURE AND SEE THE PICTURE
with a story of a man who did not care for laws—God's or men's.
Usual Prices . . . Booking at Robinson's
COMMENCING THURDAY NEXT
Samuel Goldwyn presents the Magnificent Screen Star
GERALDINE FARRAR
Supported by an all star cast including
MILTON SILS
and
THOMAS SANTSCHI
in
"THE STRONGER VOW"
6 PARTS By IZOLA FORESTER 6 PARTS
YOUR HUSBAND DID IT!
Five minutes after the wedding ceremony.
Beautiful Dolores, with faith in her eyes and love in her heart, had given her hand in sacred marriage.
The WORLD was before her, with "Him" at her side.
She tip-toed to her pink room in which she had long dreamed of this glorious day. She must don street clothes and hurry, for the bridal train is waiting.
The door opens, a man enters!
"The man you have married is the man who murdered your brother," he cried—gruffly. "The Vendetta calls on you to fulfil your blood oath of vengeance!"
The world changed for Dolores. With distrust in her eyes and hatred in her heart, she went to the Apache haunts of Paris.
HE FOLLOWED—and so did another, and another!
You can't "guess" the ending of this one!
It all happens in
Samuel Goldwyn's presention of
GERALDINE FARRAR
in
"THE STRONGER VOW"
Apache Love in The Heart of Paris
Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
The actress of utmost fineness and charm
MADGE KENNEDY
In the story of an accidental honeymoon
"THROUGH THE WRONG DOOR"
Tonight at 9.15 p.m.
REX BEACH'S
7 PARTS PRODUCTION 7 PARTS
"THE SILVER HORDE"
Usual Prices . . . Booking at Robinson's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. Mcadam, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, Feb. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Wosang**, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, February 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Capt. J. Legge, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 16 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Feb. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Feb. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD And SWIRE**, Agents Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 3.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

S'TOW H'KONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Capt. W. Shaw, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Feb. 15 at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chekiang**, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Szechuen**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Febuary 18, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Capt. K. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Feb. 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. 77 and Passage Tel. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain —— will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 15, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kansu**, Captain H. Sutor, will leave on Tuesday, February 15, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.** Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO.—The Kailan Mining Administration will dispatch the s.s. **Halvdan** on Feb. 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road, Phone C. 1114.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will dispatch the s.s. **Dukat** on February 17. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road, Phone C. 1114.

W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tungchow**, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday Feb. 17. at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, **apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B.C., via Nagasaki, Kobe Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.—The s.s. E. of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will leave Woosung on Sunday Feb. 13. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggage only at 4 p.m. same day. For Passage apply to A. H. Tessier, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

Vessels Due

A. Apcar, *Calcutta*	Feb. 15
A. Behic, *Japan*	Feb. 15
Awaji Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 19
Changon, *Hankow*	Feb. 21
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 16
Chungking, *Hankow*	Feb. 14
Grace Dollar, *New York*	Feb. 13
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Feb. 13
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Feb. 20
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Feb. 14
Kansu, *Hongkong*	Feb. 14
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Feb. 15
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Feb. 15
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Feb. 18
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 19
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 13
Luenho, *Hankow*	Feb. 16
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Feb. 16
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Feb. 21
Peiho, *Antwerp*	Feb. 18
Poyang, *Hankow*	Feb. 15
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 15
Shansi, *Iloilo*	Feb. 15
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Feb. 19
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Feb. 18
Suwa Maru, *Hongkong*	Feb. 18
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Feb. 14
Takeshima Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 15
Tean, *Hongkong*	Feb. 17
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 20
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Feb. 14
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 20
Yokohama Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 17

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 13	4.00	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S
Feb. 14	—	Rio de Janeiro	Kanagawa M.	Jap.	N Y K.
Feb. 15	—	Portland	W. Nomentum	Am.	C. P. Co.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 15	—	Portland, Ore.	Abercos	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 17	—	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 17	—	New York via Suez	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 18	—	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 18	—	New York vit Suez	Lancaster	Am.	S. & Dix.
Feb. 20	—	Seattle	†Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 26	—	New York	Toyohashi M.	Jap.	N. Y. K
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	T. Stockton	Am.	Adl Line
Mar. 4	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	Adl. Line
Mar. 7	—	Seattle	West Ison	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 10	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 13	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 15	—	New York v Panama	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 22	—	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 18	—	Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am.	Adl. Line
Mar. 25	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 26	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle	W. Montana	Am.	A. Line
Apr. 2	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Apr. 11	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Br.	China Mail
Apr. 30	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 20	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 18	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Awaji Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 23	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 24	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 1	—	N'saki, Kobe, N'saki	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 15	—	Marseilles	E. Exporter	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 17	6.00*	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr.	M.M.Cie
Feb. 17	—	London	Foyle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 17	—	Hamburg, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18	—	Rotterdam	Ameland	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Singapore	W. Montana	Am.	A. Line
Feb. 19	—	London, ports	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 20	—	Rotterdam, ports	Duquesne	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 21	—	Copenhagen	Australian	Dan.	E. A. Co
Feb. 21	—	Bombay	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 24	—	Antwerp, ports	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Glasgow, ports	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 27	—	Liverpool, ports	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 28	—	London, ports	†Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	Glasgow, ports	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	Hamburg, ports	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 4	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 7	—	London	Kliest	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 10	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	—	London	†Karmala	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	Lisbon	Quelimore	Port.	B. Bros
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, ports	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 18	—	Amsterdam	Alderamin	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Mar. 21	—	London	†Kasmir	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 24	—	Glasgow, ports	K. of the Garter	Br.	B. & S
Mar. 28	—	London	†Nankin	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 31	—	Antwerp, ports	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	Liverpool, ports	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	Hamburg, ports	Theseus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	Glasgow, ports	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	Antwerp, ports	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	—	Hamburg, ports	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	—	Antwerp, ports	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 14	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	—	Manila & Hongkong	Eldridge	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 15	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	3.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 16	3.00	A. H'kong, C'ton	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 16	3.00	Hongkong & Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S
Feb. 20	—	Manila, Hongkong	Pawlet	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 27	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

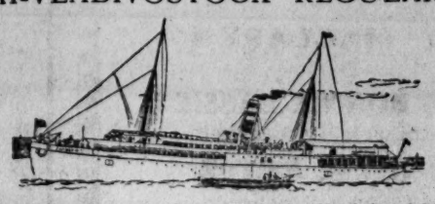
Feb. 15	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	3.00	Tsingtao	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 16	4.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Feb. 17	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 19	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 20	8.30*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 13	D.L.	Pukow	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 15	3.00	Pukow	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
Feb. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc	Esang	Br.	M. M. & Co
Feb. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOCK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostock and will take passengers, mails and parcels.
This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed.
1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

L. V. LANG
Agent

Tel. Cen. 4702 and 3059 No. 3 French Bund.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails February 14th, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails February 15th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" ..... sails February 16th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails February 15th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails February 17th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... via Swatow sails February 15th.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails via Amoy February 16th.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" ..... sails February 17th, direct

FOR DALNY

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philiphines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Tel. Nos.
Passengers: Central No. 401,
Freight: Central No. 77.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

C P O S
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Sails for Vancouver, Sunday, February 13. Outgoing Tender will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. Hand baggage only to be taken on tender. All heavy baggage to be delivered at the Company's Godown not later than 3 p.m. Friday

SAILINGS
TO VANCOUVER VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

	Leave Shanghai	Leave Yokohama	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	Feb. 13	Feb. 19	Feb. 28
Empress of Japan	Mar. 25	Mar. 31	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 18
Monteagle	Apr. 11	Apr. 17	May 1
Empress of Russia	Apr. 30	May 7	May 16
Empress of Japan	May 20	May 26	June 7
Empress of Asia	May 28	June 4	June 13
Monteagle	June 18	June 24	July 8

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Emp. of Asia .. Feb. 27
Emp. of Russia . Mar. 27
Emp. of Asia .. May 14
Emp. of Russia . June 11

TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Emp. of Japan Mar. 15
Monteagle .... Mar. 3
Emp. of Japan .. May 9
Monteagle .... June 2

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

Freight Department
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Telephone, Central 181.

Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund, Telephone, Central 182.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAM SHIP COMPANY

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

For Seattle, Wash., via Japan
S.S. ELDRIDGE ..... MAR. 4th
S.S. WHEATLAND MONTANA ..... APRIL 1st

For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. PAWLET ..... FEB. 20th

For Manila & Singapore
S.S. WHEATLAND MONTANA ..... FEB. 18th

For Portland, Ore
S.S. ABERCOS ..... FEB. 15th
S.S. PAWLET ..... MAR. 18th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE,
Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

PACIFIC MAIL S S CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Ecuador .... Feb. 26	S.S. Colombia ... Mar. 5
S.S. Colombia .. Mar. 26	S.S. Venezuela .. Apr. 2

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Japan Ports and San Francisco

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. DOYLESTOWN ..... about ..... Feb. 15

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. EASTERN EXPORTER..... about ..... Feb. 15

PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1B, Nanking Road. Palace Hotel Building,
Telephone Central 5056. Cable Adress "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
FROM SHANGHAI
"KOREA MARU" Via Nagasaki..... March 10
"SIBERIA MARU" Via Dairen..... March 22
"TENYO MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... April 6

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
"SIBERIA MARU" ..... March 8
"TENYO MARU" ..... March 16

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
M. FUJII, ACTING MANAGER,
71, Szechuen Road.
Telephones 3229 and 3230.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service. Regular Sailings for

Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings outward for Japan

Homeward for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste via Ports
S.S. "HUNGARIA" beginning March, 1921
S.S. "TRIESTE" beginning April, 1921
S.S. "PERSIA" beginning May, 1921

For particulars regarding freight and passages, apply to
LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
Sassoon Building (28, Kiangse Road): Tel. C. 5098

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Feb. 28
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Apr. 3
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons)..... Apr. 24

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... March 14

FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... Mar. 29
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Apr. 25

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
F. R. BARRETT,
Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said:—
YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Hori, Feb. 19
KLEIST MARU .... 18,000 Capt. S. Shibata, Mar. 7

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—
TAMBA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. S. Natsuyama, End of Feb.
For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:
MITO MARU ..... 10,000 Capt. Middle of March

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)
SUWA MARU ..... 22,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Feb. 20
FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 Capt. T. Noguchi, March 13

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON Via Panama.

Calling Japan Ports
TOYOHASHI MARU 15,000 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 26

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—
KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Shibuya, Feb. 14

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.
TAKESHIMA MARU.. 4,500 Capt. S. Kimura, Feb. 18
AWAJI MARU ..... 4,000 Capt. Y. Yoshida, Feb. 22
YAWATA MARU .... 7,000 Capt. H. Kawai, Mar. 1

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. S. Kishimoto, Feb. 15
CHIKUGO MARU ....5,500 Capt. E. Toki, Feb. 19
YAMASHIRO MARU ..7,000 Capt. S. Saito, Feb. 23
KUMANO MARU .... 9,500 Capt. K. Kobayashi, Feb. 26

FOR KOBE DIRECT.
SADO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. U. Tanaka, Feb. 24

FOR HONGKONG.
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, April 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.
FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 Capt. T. Nogushi, Feb. 7

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. G. Shinomiya, Feb. 15
TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Capt. B. Saito, Mar. 22
NIKKO MARU .... 10,000 Capt. J. Kusano, April 19

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.
Agents for
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
and
Sudden and Christenson

Sailing from Shanghai about
S.S. "West Nomentum" Feb. 15
S.S. "West Keats" To follow.
S.S. "West Nivaria" To follow.

Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—
C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
SHUNKO MARU ...	10,000		Mar. 11	Mar. 13

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.
ALASKA MARU.... 15,000 T. Narita, Feb. 15 Feb. 17

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yakohama.
AFRICA MARU .... 18,000 Yamamoto, Mar. 8 Mar. 10

FOR HONGKONG.
AFRICA MARU .... 18,000 Yamamoto, Feb. 15 Feb. 16

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin
KOHOKU MARU .... 5,000 Akazawa, Feb. 20 Feb. 22

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.
KEELUNG MARU ... 3,500 Kamizawa, Feb. 16 Feb. 18

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.
Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K., Yangtzepoo Wharf, Tel Nos Central 2215 East 208 and 213. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Allpore, freighter from London on December 11, was due to sail from Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The B.I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar from Calcutta on January 18, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongvo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahtai left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Dollar Line s.s. Grace Dollar is expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York and ports today.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Peiho, from Antwerp, London and Middlesborough, was due to arrive at Hongkong at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and is expected in Shanghai on Friday, February 18.

The P. and O. s.s. Chakrata was expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, from Bombay on February 7, was expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai Friday afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir, from London on January 14, is expected to arrive at Hongkong at February 21.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala, with London mails of January 14 transhipped from Bombay, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on February 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. Stanley left Manila for Cebu on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kansu is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Iloilo on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao Tuesday morning and will sail for same ports at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere, with the French mails of January 19, is due to arrive at Saigon on Thursday and may be expected to arrive in Shanghai on February 26.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Woosung from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and will sail for Japan ports and Vancouver tonight. The tender with passengers and hand baggage only will leave the Customs jetty at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Adl. Line s.s. Stanley arived at Cebu from Manila on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Alloway arrived at Kobe from Yokohama on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. City of Spokane arrived at Seattle from Vancouver on February 7.

The Adl. Line s.s. Mulpua left New York for Yokohama on February 9.

The Adl. Line s.s. Duquesne left Manila for Hongkong on Thursday.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KASHGAR" February 28th
S.S. "KARMALA" March 14th
S.S. "KASHMIR" March 21st
S.S. "NANKIN" March 28th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" March 4th
S.S. "DUNERA" April 7th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG
S.S. "JAPAN" February 19th
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" March 4th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" March 9th
S.S. "EASTERN" April 5th
S.S. "KANOWNA" May 3rd

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 160
Passage: Central 2516
Freight: Central 2069

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON
S.S. Wm H. Webb Mar. 15th

FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM
S.S. Duquesne Feb. 20th

Special Arrangements can be made for full Cargoes.

For rates and particulars apply to
THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Pacific representatives and operators
Green Star Line

For San Francisco—via Dalny, Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S S. WEST CAJOOT ..... Feb. 13th

For Seattle—via Japan Ports.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST ISON ..... March 7th

For New York—via Suez Canal
Green Star S.S. LANCASTER ..... Feb. 18th

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice President.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road
Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018
W. B. Lust, Agent.
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Nanking ..... Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru ..... Jan. 16
Stockton ..... Jan. 28
Venezuela ..... Jan. 29
Sylvan Arrow ..... Jan. 29
Nile ..... Jan. 30
Shinyo Maru ..... Feb. 10
For Tacoma
Arizona Maru ..... Jan. 19
For Seattle
Cross Keys ..... Jan. 17
Kashima Maru ..... Jan. 29
Edmore ..... Jan. 30
West Jessup ..... Feb. 9
For Los Angeles
West Hixton ..... Feb. 6
For Portland
Bearport ..... Jan. 12
Montague ..... Jan. 19
For Vancouver
Monteagle ..... Jan. 11
Empress of Asia ....Jan. 16
Empress of Japan ....Jan. 29
For New York
Celtic Prince ..... Jan. 15
Esther Dollar ..... Jan. 17
Lyon Maru ..... Jan. 22
Agamemnon ..... Jan. 24
Amur Maru ..... Jan. 25
Tuscan Prince ..... Jan. 29
Satsuma ..... Feb. 6
For London etc.
Plassy ..... Jan. 19
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Jan 19
Glenluce ..... Jan. 22
City of Florence ..... Jan. 31
Delta ..... Feb. 1
Kaga Maru ..... Feb. 6
Glenamoy ..... Feb. 9
For Liverpool
Anchises ..... Jan. 29
Knight Templar .... Feb. 9
For Copenhagen
Chile ..... Jan. 31
For Hamburg
Rhesus ..... Jan. 11
Deucalion ..... Jan. 29
Himalaya Maru ..... Feb. 5
Lisbon Maru ..... Feb. 6
For Marseilles
Andre Lebon ..... Jan. 15
Paul Lecat ..... Jan. 28
For Trieste
Nippon ..... Jan. 13
Pilsna ..... Feb. 7
For Bombay
Dunera ..... Feb. 10
For Calcutta
Kwaisang ..... Feb. 2
Takada ..... Jan. 28
Japan ..... Feb. 5
For Newcastle
Slavic Prince ..... Jan. 22
Protuguese Prince .. Feb. 3

Passengers Arrived

Per I-C. s.s. Choysang from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. T. Taweey and daughter.

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos from Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. de Marsoulas, and child, Mrs. Li Villain, Mr. and Mrs. Jusserand, Mr. and Mrs. Bendin, Miss Tchen Tsen, Mrs. Marcoukieff, Mr. and Mrs. Nouveau, Mr. and Mrs. Valentin, Dr. E. M. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. Loup, Mrs. B. Loup, Guernier and child, Mr. and Mrs. Richard and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Guimback, Mr. and Mrs. Marthoud and infant, Dr. E. M. Neill, Messrs. Vaket, Tableques, Lenoir, Hers, Hon, G. E. Stard, H. C. Eustace, G. B. Carpenter, Baines, Brun, Eynard; from Singapore: Mr. A. Glomby, from Hongkong Mrs. Journem Messrs. Mennin, Karauset.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Busk, Miss E. M. Buchanan, Messrs. J. E. Brooks, W. Bos, A. J. Clark, J. Carsetji, Mstr. Chuck Kim, Comdr. G. Corlett, Messrs. H. Dilekyan, D. Elkinton, G. T. Edkins, J. B. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goyet, Miss E. C. Gardner, Baroness Gyllenkrok, Mrs. H. D. Hausell, Mrs. A. M. Hisey, Miss J. V. Hughes, Messrs. W. J. Hawkins, J. H. Hance, Mrs. S. Jurgous, Messrs. Kock Tam-wan, G. S. F. Kemp, Paul N. S. Lee, A. Laing, R. S. Lynott, E. R. Mogra, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Margues, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Nast, Mr. and Mrs. G. Otten, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. and Miss Parvis, Messrs. K. S. Pavri, A. G. Remedios, C. Shank, Dr. M. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Shank, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sturgis, Misses J. and F. C. Sturgis, Mrs. R. S. Soules, Messrs. Sun Fong-him, J. P. Tarassoff, R. S. Tobey, Mrs. Tam Kee-chuk, Mrs. T. Y. and Miss S. Y. Wong, Misses M. de C. Ward, J. S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickham, Messrs. I. C. Winters, F. S. Ward, T. Warwick, A. C. Matthews, Miss I. B. Matthews, Mrs. I. and Miss D. Healing, Miss Hall, Mrs. J. James, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Raidlaw, Mrs. D. M. Rotchild.

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SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - - March 15th
S.S. Melville Dollar" - - - - - April

SAILING FOR NEW YORK
S.S. "Grace Dollar" via Suez - - - Feb. 17th
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" via Panama - - March 15th
S.S. Melville Dollar" - - - - - April

SAILING FOR HONGKONG, MANILA & SINGAPORE
S.S. "Grace Dollar" - - - - Feb. 17th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond.
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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 7	—	Tsingtao	Anshiu M.	Jap.	H. H. Co.
Jan. 31	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 7	—	Hongkong	Chenglang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	.....	Chenglee	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 9	—	.....	D. P. Benoit	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 10	—	Calcutta	Doylestown	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 5	—	Japan	Daiho Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 10	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Feb. 11	—	Tsingtao	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 7	—	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Hachiro Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Feb. 7	—	Wenchow	Hasan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 7	—	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Feb. 10	—	Hongkong	Halvdan	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 9	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Feb. 10	—	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	.....	Hsinkong	Chi.	
Feb. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 19	—		Hwanyin	Chi.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 23	—	Tientsin	Hsintien	Br.	M. & Co.
Feb. 5	—	Japan	Hirado Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 3	—	Wuhu	Hsiuchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 4	—	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 7	—	Hongkong	Jacox		
Feb. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 11	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiukiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11	—	.....	Katsuura Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Feb. 9	—	.....	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 7	—	Hongkong	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	—	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 3	—	Ichang	Kikin	Fr.	A. Ehiri
Feb. 5	—	Hongkong	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 4	—	Japan	Koyei Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 1	—	Japan	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	S. Yoko
Feb. 1	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 13	—	Vladivostok	Lungshun	Chi.	S.H. & Co.
Feb. 6	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Lushan M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 10	—	Japan	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	—		Meteor	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Chefoo	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 9	—	.....	Misaki Maru 2	Jap.	
Jan. 27	—	Genoa	Masanello	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Jan. 8	—	.....	Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Jan. 24	—	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb. 9	—	Tsingtao	Nagata M. 28	Jap.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 7	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 11	—	.....	Pakwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 1	—	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 10	—		Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Feb. 7	—	Tsingtao	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 9	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	.....	Shenglee	Chi.	Ch. R.Shaw
Feb. 8	—	.....	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 8	—	.....	Shinten Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	—	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	—	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 10	—		Sorachi M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 3	—		Shunlee	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Jan. 14	—	.....	Sankiang	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	—	Wuhu	Shinko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec. 28	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 23	—	Tsingtao	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	—	Foochow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11	—	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 10	—	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 11	—	Chinwangtao	Thihei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Feb. 9	—	.....	Tailee	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
Feb. 6	—	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10	—	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 7	—	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 8	—	Liverpool	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Dairen	Teli	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Feb. 9	—	.....	Tsuru Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Feb. 5	—	Japan	Uwajima Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 5	—		West Cajoot	Am.	S. & D'r
Dec. 24	—	.....	Wergeland	Am.	
Jan. 22	—	Dairen	Wanli	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Feb. 11	—	Hankow, etc.	Weeping	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 11	—	Bombay	Yamato Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 7	—	Hongkong	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	—	Vladivostok	Yamamitsu M.	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Ngankia	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 12	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb. 12	—	Chinwangtao	Henrik	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 12	—	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 12	—	.....	Hsinpingan	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Feb. 12	—	.....	Yungshing	Chi.	
Feb. 12	—	.....	Chinchong	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Hungaria	Ital.	L.T.S.N. So.
Feb. 12	—	Wuhu	Ryusho Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
Feb. 12	—	Woosung	New Orleans	Am.	Cruiser
Feb. 12	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	Lushan Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 12	—	Dairen	Teli	Chi.	J. T. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Chefoo	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Otaru Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 12	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F N B	Feb. 9	Altair	Fr. cruiser
B VIII		Chitose	Jap. gun-boat
1 C.	Oct. 21	Destrees	Fr. cruiser
P & O BI	Jan. 27	Foxglove	Br. gun-boat
P & O. B I	Jan. 28	Gnat	Br. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
	Feb. 11	Saga	Jap. gun-boat
K.L.Y.B.	Dec. 17	Seb. Caboto	Am. cruiser

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/4 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
3h. 10m.	8ft. 0in.	3h. 29m.	7ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
2	9	2	27

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9 25 a.m.	10 38 p.m.	6h. 48m.	5h. 42m.	6h. 3m.	6h. 27m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

TYRE SERVICE THAT is SERVICE
We will cure your tyres according to the methods we learned in the largest factories.
H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO. INC.
P. GIOVANNINI TYRE DEPT.

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921

Overland
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
9 Hongkong Road Tel. Central 6006

Business and Official Notices

CABLES MOORE SHANGHAI ESTABLISHED 1870 TELEPHONE CENTRAL 158

L. MOORE & Co
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS · VALUERS LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Tuesday, February 15th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Saturday, February 19th.—A Splendid collection of Postage Stamps in upper Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

Monday, February 21st.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 22 Hart Road.

Friday, February 25th.—Substantial and Artistic Household Furniture and Effects at 1 The Bund.

Saturday, February 26th.—A Fine Collection of Postage Stamps in upper Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, March 15th.—The Finest Collection of Postage Stamps ever offered at auction in the Far East in upper Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED

Telephone No 5021

Will sell within their Salesroom
ON TUESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1921
Commencing at 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT AND SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES.

Comprising:—

Large and small Bevelled Edged Mirror Wardrobes, Dressing table with marble top, Chest of Drawers, Dining table with two leaves, Brass and Iron double Bedsteads with Mattresses, Documents Drawers, Chairs, Cake Stand, Book Cases, Couches, Portable Electric Lamps, Typewriters, Coloured Pictures, Photogravures, Peking Cloisonne Vases, Manicure Sets, Silver Watches, Wrist Watches, Pocket Knives, Spoons, Forks, Perfumery, Curios, Clothing, Rattan Chairs, Scissors, Mincing Machines, etc.

Also:

1 "EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER.
1 FANCY DINNER SET 158 PIECES.
2 NEW AXMINSTER CARPETS 10½' x 13½' & 9' x 12'.
4 TIENTSIN CARPETS.

NOW ON VIEW.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

I have resumed charge of the Agency of the above Company from this date.

P. A. COX.
Agent.

14th February, 1921."

35585

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COLD STORAGE FROM SCOTLAND
Kippered Herrings
and
Smoked Fillets

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Geddes & Co., Limited.
5 Peking Road, Shanghai
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THE NEW AMHERST RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 103, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 15th February, 1921, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th February to the 15th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 1st February, 1921.

35451

REWARD

WILL the person who took the marmot-lined Astrachan trimmed blue cloth overcoat from hook 80, Masonic Hall coat room on the night of February 10, but who found the accompanying 7⅝ size hat too large, kindly return the coat, receive ring as reward and avoid trouble. Please reply to Box 650, THE CHINA PRESS.

British Women's Association

A Meeting of the above projected Association will be held in the British Consulate on Friday, February 18th, when all women of British birth or nationality are most cordially invited to attend. Addresses as to the objects of the Association will be given and a draft of the proposed Constitution will be submitted for discussion by the meeting. The Chair will be taken by Lady Fraser at 5.30 p.m.

A. E. Peebles, Honorary Secretary (temporary) 585 Avenue Foch.

35584

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in a
CASE
SANDY MACDONALD
(Sandy Mac)
is the best
SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer Hwah Lee, Captain Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 15th February, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage money, Shanghai to Hankow, $36 single and $54 return. For Freight or Passage apply to the office of the Company 19-21 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

35610

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(Antiseptic Liquorice)

Glycerine, Glycerine & Black Currant Pastilles. All of them good. Made by Allen & Hanburys Ltd, London. The house with over 200 years experience.

Your Chemist stocks them.

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355445

NOTICE

The undersigned, leaving for Europe on Thursday, the 17th instant, requests that all bills be sent in for payment at his office, No. 38 Nanking Road, not later than Tuesday, the 15th instant.

DR. F. M. GENSBURGER.

35607

NOTICE

Mr. E. B. Rose having retired from our firm, the business will henceforth be carried on under the name of Fessenden and Holcomb.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB.

Shanghai, 12th February, 1921.

35604

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

We beg to announce that, beginning with the 13th instant, our store will be opened every Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, instead of 9:30 a.m.

The Sincere Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, Feb. 12th, 1921.

35606

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

FOR HIRE

Calculating Machines
Adding-Listing „
Typewriters:

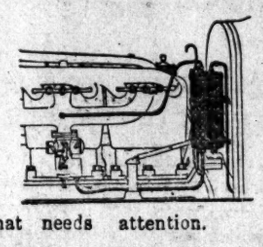
Underwoods
Remingtons
L. C. Smiths
Royals

Repairs A Specialty

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.

Phone Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add. Mackbanch

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, diamond and sapphire ring, Astor House, Palace, or between the two places. Liberal reward. Mrs. J. H. Grant.

35591 F. 16.

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE space wanted, for May first; four to six rooms, suitable for law offices on not less than one year's lease and longer, if available. P. M. Linebarger, 45 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1479.

35593 F. 16

HOUSES WANTED

House or flat of three to four rooms wanted, centrally located, inexpensive. Apply to Box 653, THE CHINA PRESS.

35605 F. 16.

WANTED (that's putting it mildly) four to six room house, furnished or unfurnished, for occupation about March 1st, (this year). Have never set fire to a rented house, been sued for destruction of property, nor jailed for non-payment of rent. Otherwise, am normal. Apply to Box 663, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED small house or apartment, unfurnished, by young American couple, no children, would consider sharing house with other couple. Apply to Box 662, THE CHINA PRESS.

35612 F. 15.

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished house, French or western section, immediate occupation if possible. Apply to Box 628, THE CHINA PRESS.

35554

WANTED about March 1st, furnished house or apartment by American couple, no children. Careful tenants. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

35472

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, by two young Englishmen (public school), board and lodging either with private family or select boarding house. Apply to Box 648, THE CHINA PRESS.

35583 F. 15.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE to let of one or two large rooms, ground floor, at 51 Szechuen Road.

35434

FOR RENT, choice, light, airy office, 900 sq. ft., or three rooms 1,800 sq. ft. en suite, in new building, all modern conveniences, central district, immediate occupancy. Lease to May 31st, 1922. Apply to Box 517, THE CHINA PRESS.

35436

TO LET, large office space, ground floor, can be sub-divided into several offices, at 14 Canton Road. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

35430

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.

35429

PROFESSIONAL

LESSONS in English conversation and grammar given by experienced lady teacher. Low terms. Apply to Box 660, THE CHINA PRESS.

35603 F. 13.

Learn French with a French lady. Conversation's, easy method; also business translations. Madame Marcelle, 9 Ezra Road, top flat.

35609 F. 13.

French lessons given by well-educated French lady. Success in a few times. Apply to Box 649, THE CHINA PRESS.

35587 F. 15.

A young lady desires to give English lessons to beginners. Apply to Box 646, THE CHINA PRESS.

35581 F. 13.

WANTED, an English lady teacher for the Russian School, Tientsin. For particulars, apply to Mr. P. V. Vologodsky, Chairman of the Russian School Committee, 32 Rue de France, Tientsin.

35521 F. 13.

DANCING. Strictly up-to-date, high-class, modern, individual instruction only. New York's latest "Jazz," Fox Trot, One Step, Waltz. Connie Hendry, Astor House Hotel.

35487 F 18

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents

SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITISHER, leaving for home, wishes to find situation for his house-boy, highly recommended. Apply to Box 659, THE CHINA PRESS.

35601 F. 15.

YOUNG MAN, 24, expert cost clerk, stenographer-correspondent, and office assistant, desires engagement. Has complete knowledge of engineering and mercantile office routine (import), only moderate salary required. Reference and well recommended. Apply to Box 659, THE CHINA PRESS.

35600 F. 18.

CAPABLE young lady desires stenography, typing or secretarial work after office hours or between 12 and 2. Apply to Box 664, THE CHINA PRESS.

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.

35535

Experienced foreign proof-reader desires work after office hours. Apply to Box 644, THE CHINA PRESS.

35579 F. 15.

An experienced saleslady desires position in any shop. Apply to Box 645, THE CHINA PRESS.

35581 F. 13.

Lady assistant-surgeon, with large clerical practice, wants suitable position or work, injections, dressings, etc. Speaks English, French and Russian. Apply to Box 638, THE CHINA PRESS.

35570 F. 13.

Junior clerk seeks position. Knows stenography, typing, general office work. Speaks Chinese. Desires change. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 643, THE CHINA PRESS.

35577 F. 17.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Can anyone recommend an amah who can be relied upon to prepare sanitarily food for two little children? Telephone West 2119 or Central 1479.

35593 F. 13.

To communicate with the English gentleman (automobile mechanic) just out from England, Mr. Hunt, who applied for position with the Shanghai Taxi Co. Apply to Shanghai Taxi Co.

35611 F. 13.

WANTED for one year or more, from March 1st, a British or American teacher for an Anglo-Chinese College in Shanghai. Apply, stating qualifications and experience, to Box 642, THE CHINA PRESS.

35574 F. 17.

WANTED, two junior clerks, age 17 to 19, Applications in candidates' own handwriting should state age, qualifications, etc. Preference will be given to candidates who have had a public school education in Great Britain or who have attended the Public School for Boys in Shanghai, and who have in either case passed through the 4th or 5th Form of the school attended. Applicants should be of British or American nationality. Previous office experience is not essential. Reply to Box No. 618, THE CHINA PRESS.

35524 F. 13

EXCHANGE AND MART

MADAPOLAM, Tootal's Sealed Madapolam No. T.33 and No. T.22, price $8 per piece of 12 yards. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

SHEETING, best quality 94" bed sheeting (Three Fish brand) pieces 44 yards, price $2.50 per yard (pieces only). A good opportunity for replenishing your sheets. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

NEEDLES, new RUSTLESS BETWEENS British sewing needles, just arrived, (sizes 0 to 12, price $3.00 per thousand). Sole Agents, Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board—Residence.
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board, from February 1st, large, well-furnished front-room with (closed-in) verandah and private bathroom. Suitable for married couple. All modern conveniences, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
Two large rooms, one front and one back facing garden. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

35543

TO LET, flat, also single rooms, attached bathroom. 19 North Szechuen Road.

35590 F. 19.

TO LET, one well-furnished room with board. Apply No. 34 Wayside Road.

35592 F. 19.

BOSTONIA, 61 Carter Road; to let, February 15th, one room, with board. Phone Central 975 or West 883.

35594 F. 13.

TO LET, one furnished room, with board, in Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 652, THE CHINA PRESS.

35597 F. 16.

TO LET, with board, one room, bathroom, hot water and telephone. Apply 52 Boone Road, corner North Szechuen Road.

35588 F. 13.

Comfortable furnished rooms, single and double, with first-class French table. Bath, hot and cold water, telephone and all conveniences, 21 Tongshan Road.

35552 F. 14.

TO LET, large room occupied by one gentleman suitable for another bachelor, and two large furnished rooms with board, bathroom; moderate price. 18 Range Road.

35578 F. 13.

HOUSEKEEPING apartment of two rooms or more, all modern improvements, steam heat, very best in city. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

35433

MISCELLANEOUS

Madame Ah Pao, expert masseuse and manicurist, is open for engagements, either homes of patients or at own residence. Charges very moderate. No. 1853 Bubbling Well Road, near Yates Road, above Tang Zung Kee.

35596

WANTED, a lady as companion to an invalid lady, to go to America in spring in exchange for 1st-class passage. Apply to Box 656, THE CHINA PRESS.

35599 F. 15

A lady from Peking is leaving for U. S. A. in the early part of summer: would like to meet another lady to travel with. Apply to Box 657, THE CHINA PRESS.

35599 F. 15.

Young lady desires go to America as companion to lady or children against passage money. Apply to Box 639, THE CHINA PRESS.

35572 F. 15.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, from March first, furnished house, western district, drawing room, dining room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms with porcelain bath-tubs and geyser, hall and servants' quarters. Apply to Box 654, THE CHINA PRESS.

35598 F. 13.

TO LET, new two-storey house in central district, suitable for large concern or godown. Apply to Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, telephone North 1951.

35514 F. 15.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 18

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, stamps Russian-China, complete sets, including $10. Apply 10 Dent Lane (corner Chaoufoong and Tongshan Roads).

35580

FOR SALE, Winchester rifle in perfect condition, 30-30 caliber, with about 400 rounds of ammunition. Apply to Box 651, THE CHINA PRESS.

35595 F. 13.

For quick sale, Indian light-twin motor-cycle, almost new, with Bosch magneto and all accessories. Price Tls. 240, or nearest offer. Apply to 133 Bubbling Well Road, I. Iochvidoff, phone west 277, between 12 to 2.30 and 5 to 8 p.m.

35551 F. 13.

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop —"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road.

35584

FOR SALE, two English pointer bitches, five months, one setter dog, six months. A. 1. breed. Apply to Box 647, THE CHINA PRESS.

35582 F. 15.

LONGCLOTH, Horrockses' 36" long cloth No. 500, $22 per piece of 40 yards. Special quotation for quantities. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 15

BARGAIN, Handsome double baby-carriage, latest deep model, new; white cot 4' 6" X 2' 6", with kapoc mattress; adjustable high-chair; child's large play-pen. Will sell together or separately, very low price for immediate sale. Owner going home. Apply to Box 636, THE CHINA PRESS.

35567 F. 16.

VICTORIA, harness and horse in excellent condition, will sacrifice Tls. 275. Owner leaving. Apply to Box 635, THE CHINA PRESS.

35567 F. 16.

FOR SALE, one perambulator, good make, excellent condition. Apply to Box 641, THE CHINA PRESS.

35571

FOR SALE, one lady's brown riding habit, Marshall Field's, Chicago. Small size, astride, never worn. Apply to Box 640, THE CHINA PRESS.

35573

FOR SALE, Baby Indian motor-cycle, twin cyclinder, good running order, Tls. 160. Apply to Box 625, THE CHINA PRESS.

35557 F. 16.

FOR SALE, rebuilt late 1916 model twelve-cylinder "Packard" touring car. Price G.$1,700. Apply to Box 623, THE CHINA PRESS.

35533 F. 13.

FOR SALE, seven-passenger Chandler touring car, in A. 1. condition. Apply to Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, telephone North 1951.

35514 F. 15.

FOR SALE, one ton Thomas motor truck, just overhauled and newly painted. Apply to Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, telephone North 1951.

35514 F. 15.

WANTED, Ford touring car. Please give model, length of time in use, condition of car, etc., and lowest price for cash. Apply to Box 593, THE CHINA PRESS.

35457

WANTED to purchase residence in French town or western district for occupation by family, location and full particulars must be given otherwise no attention given. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

3543

WANTED to buy land for building several private houses, European section up to 30 mow, as a whole or in parts. Please give location, price, to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

3543

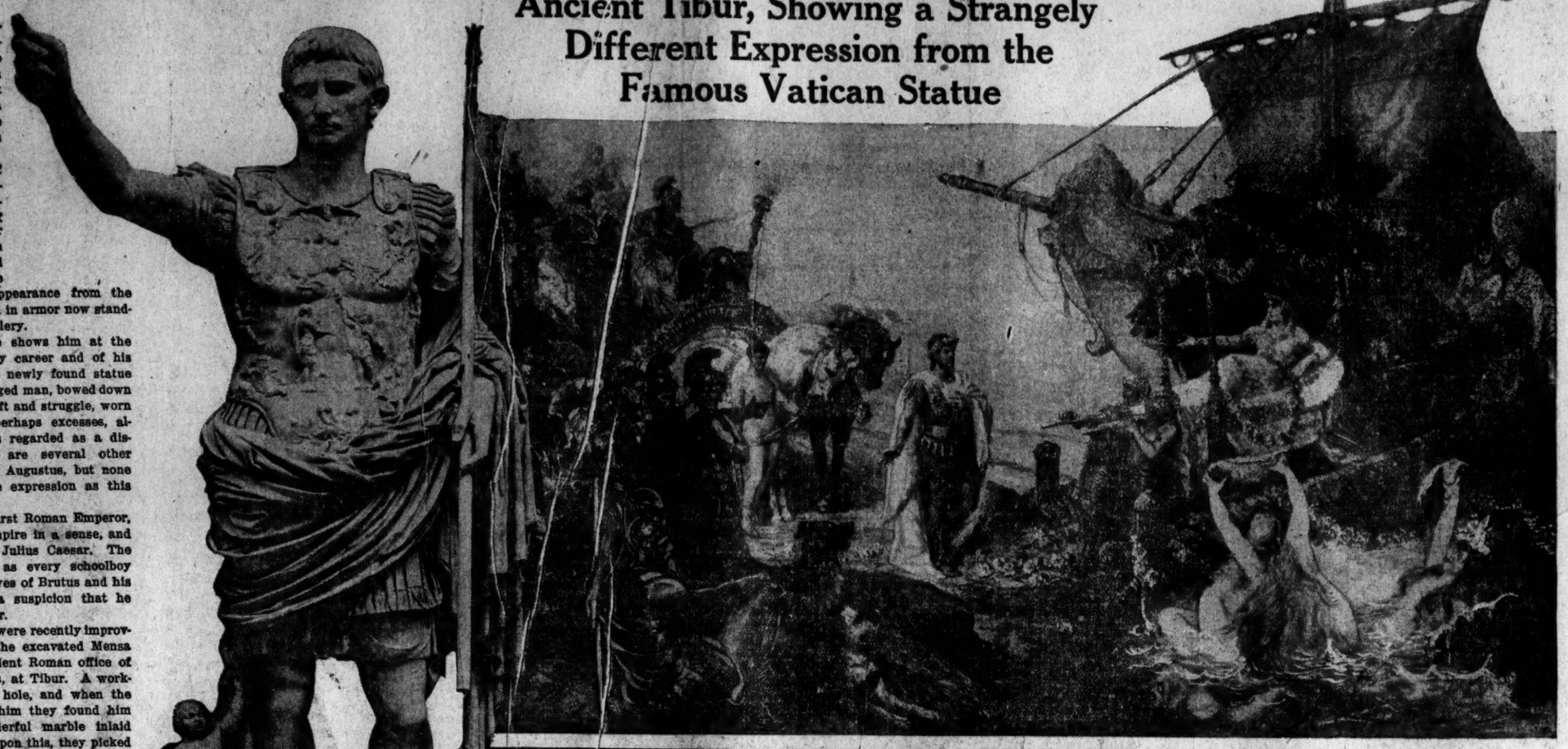
WHITE CALICO, Landscape Chop. 34 inch by 40 yards. $1 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.

35384 J 1

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Relics of Augustus Caesar Who Drove Cleopatra to Suicide

Remarkable Head of the First Roman Emperor Found Among the Ruins of Ancient Tibur, Showing a Strangely Different Expression from the Famous Vatican Statue



THE official Government archaeologists have just unearthed from the subsoil of ancient Tibur, near Rome, a marble statue of the Emperor Augustus Caesar.

This discovery is of immense interest, because it is a contemporary portrait of the famous Emperor made at a certain period. The world has been chiefly made familiar with his appearance from the majestic statue of him in armor now standing in the Vatican gallery.

The Vatican statue shows him at the height of his military career and of his manly strength. The newly found statue shows him a middle-aged man, bowed down with years of statecraft and struggle, worn with ill-health and perhaps excesses, although Augustus was regarded as a discreet ruler. There are several other statues and heads of Augustus, but none that shows the same expression as this one.

Augustus was the first Roman Emperor, the founder of the empire in a sense, and the grand-nephew of Julius Caesar. The latter was removed, as every schoolboy will recall, by the knives of Brutus and his friends, because of a suspicion that he planned to be emperor.

The archaeologists were recently improving the drainage of the excavated Mensa Ponderarium, the ancient Roman office of weights and measures, at Tibur. A workman slipped down a hole, and when the others dug down to him they found him standing on a wonderful marble inlaid pavement, and then, upon this, they picked up the perfectly preserved marble head of an emperor.

The remainder of the statue was soon recovered. The pavement proved to be that of a temple probably erected in honor of Augustus, or perhaps older. It faces on what is now called the Piazza del 'Olmo, where the Cathedral stands. It is believed that this spot was the centre of ancient Tibur and known as the Curia Tiburtina.

On investigation the statue was proved to be that of Augustus Caesar. It was in three parts and in such condition that it could be put together perfectly. Upon the pedestal was deciphered an inscription reading:

"Pro salute et reditu domini nostri Augusti Caesaris." (Thank offering for the health and safe return of our lord Augustus Caesar.)

An archaeologist commenting on the statue says:

"It represents him as a little petulant in expression and probably, at that time, seeking health in the salubrious town of Tibur, and evidently, from the inscription, recently cured of some severe illness."

The age of the Emperor when this statue was made is believed to have been about forty. It was made some years after the battle of Actium, fought in 31 B. C., when Augustus defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra and drove them to suicide, a victory that led to Augustus's assumption of the title of Emperor. He was born in 63 B. C.

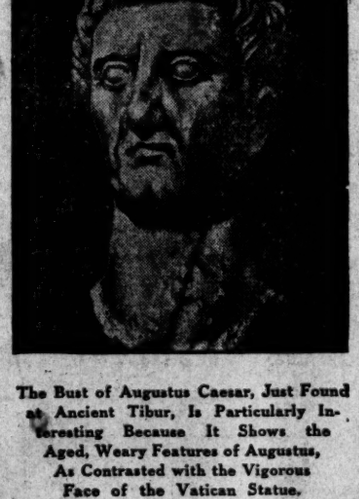
Why does the great Emperor look petulant? Is it because he regrets having pursued the fascinating Cleopatra to her death, or is it, perhaps, because he regrets not having caught her and exhibited her in chains, which would have pleased the Roman populace immensely? Certainly the relentless pursuit of Cleopatra was one of the most striking features of Augustus's long and varied life.

Soon after the murder of Julius Caesar the young Augustus combined with Mark Antony and Pompey to rule the Roman world. Augustus and Mark Antony then combined to eliminate Pompey. After that Augustus proceeded to eliminate Antony.

As a girl Cleopatra had fascinated the great Julius Caesar, and that rankled in the soul of his nephew Augustus and other Romans. Now the famous Mark Antony fell under her domination. Antony accompanied her through the streets of Alexandria dressed as Osiris and in other fantastic costumes.

Shakespeare has told us how Cleopatra looked when she first captivated the susceptible Antony:

"The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water; the poop was beaten gold;
Purple the sails, and so perfumed that
The winds were love-sick with them; the oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. For her own person,
It beggar'd all description.
* * * * *
"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale.
Her infinite variety."



The Bust of Augustus Caesar, Just Found at Ancient Tibur, Is Particularly Interesting Because It Shows the Aged, Weary Features of Augustus, As Contrasted with the Vigorous Face of the Vatican Statue.

The Celebrated Statue of Augustus Caesar in the Vatican, Made When He Was in the Prime of Life and Triumph.

Antony had been married to Octavia, the sister of Augustus, and when he neglected this noble lady and followed the Egyptian siren it angered the young Caesar and helped his ambitions. When Augustus led his army against Antony he said to his soldiers:

"It is not against Antony, the Roman soldier, that we are going to fight, but against this woman, who in the delirium of her hopes and the intoxication of her good fortune dreams of the fall of the Capitol and the ruin of the Empire."

Augustus met the forces of Antony and Cleopatra near Actium on the Ionian Sea. Antony would have fought on land, as he was the most popular Roman general, but Cleopatra persuaded him, in spite of the advice of his soldiers, to meet Augustus at sea, because she wished her large fleet to share in the glory of the battle. Antony then put most of his army on the ships.

Augustus, by skilful manoeuvring, threw the hostile fleet into confusion. The battle was by no means lost, however, when Cleopatra was struck by panic and sailed away at the head of her fleet. Antony could not stay away from his charmer, and forgetting the men who were dying for him he took his swiftest galley and followed the Queen's ship with the purple sails.

Augustus then completely scattered the forces of Antony. Cleopatra returned to Alexandria, where she plundered the temples, and desiring the friendship of the Medes sent them the head of her prisoner, the King of Armenia, as a gift. There are many little-known details of this early romance of world politics.

A Marine Theatre of the Roman Period Among the Ruins at Tibur—the Modern Tivoli.

After wandering through Asia Antony rejoined the Queen in Egypt. They planned to escape to several parts of the world, but Augustus cut them off. Antony, in despair, shut himself up for a time in a tower at the end of a pier and said he would spend his life there alone, but, the historian Duruy tells us, he could not stay away from Cleopatra.

They founded a new society, called "The Inseparable in Death," whose members all planned to pass their days in wild orgies and end their lives by suicide. Cleopatra collected all the poisons known and studied their effects upon living persons. She also tried venomous reptiles, and decided that the asp, which produced a quiet death whereby the features were not disturbed, was the most desirable.

Cleopatra and Antony offered certain terms of submission to Augustus. At the same time she secretly invited the latter to share her throne. The crafty Augustus sent a message giving her hope and encouraging her to keep Antony alive so that he might grace the conqueror's triumph in Rome.

The Queen sent word to Augustus that he would find a private meeting with her agreeable. Recalling how she had fascinated his great uncle, she believed she could charm the nephew. She was then thirty-nine, but her beauty had always been less seductive than her intellect, grace and charm. Augustus remained cold.

Antony killed himself, as everybody knows. Cleopatra was then in despair of finding anybody to help her. Augustus advanced at the head of his army and entered Alexandria.

Augustus came once to see her. She surrounded herself with mementoes of his uncle, Julius Caesar, and used every trick she knew to arouse his pity.

The conqueror listened to her in silence with his eyes fixed on the ground. Then he said, "Be of good courage, lady," and coldly asked her for a list of her jewels, treasures and valuable possessions.

Cleopatra learned from a young Roman nobleman, whom she had ensnared, that Augustus was planning to take her to Rome to grace a great triumphal procession.

When she heard this she said: "I will not be dragged along in a triumph." The next day she was found dead on a golden bed, clad in her royal robes, with two women lying lifeless at her feet.

There is no certainty how she died. Augustus, by displaying at his triumph in Rome a statue of Cleopatra with a serpent on her arm, confirmed the report that she had caused herself to be stung to death by an asp. Augustus put to death her son, Caesarion, who might have claimed to be the heir of Julius Caesar.

Augustus became the first Roman Emperor a few years after this. He died in 14 A. D., when he was seventy-seven years old, a great age for that time. The Saviour was born in his reign. Latin literature reached its highest development and this was in many ways one of the greatest epochs in the history of the world.

This is the man whose face has now been revealed to us by a statue as he looked after the period of his greatest struggles and triumphs. Critics say that the statue was made with high artistic skill. It tells the story of cares and anxieties, advancing age and bodily heaviness and infirmity. The flesh on the face sags down somewhat, which it does not do in the Vatican statue.

The Emperor is not now concerned with winning battles as much as with holding on to the enormous possessions he has secured. This he succeeded in doing for many years. It is not suggested that there is any lack of vigor in the face at this age.

The resemblance between Augustus and his grand uncle, Julius Caesar, is striking. There is the same aquiline nose, broad forehead, slightly wrinkled, small mouth, wide-set eyes and curly hair.

Mark Antony Going to Meet Cleopatra in Her Barge. From the Painting by Gustave Wertheimer.

Ruins of the Period of Augustus at Tibur, Near Rome, Where the New Statue of the Emperor Has Been Found.

The statue when in its original condition represented the Emperor seated with his right forearm posed on his right knee and the left arm raised, with the hand half closed.

A graceful drapery covered the lower part of the body, leaving the shoulders nude. With the use of a little plaster it would be possible to put the three parts together and restore the statue to nearly perfect condition. This work is now probably completed.

The temple found at the same time as the statue was of oblong form, with a beautiful pavement formed of marble bricks of different colors arranged in a mosaic design.

At one end was an apse, the back wall of which was frescoed in red with garlands of laurels.

The other discoveries in the vicinity are of great interest. The "Ponderarium," or office of weights and measures, is still the subject of investigation, although it was discovered several years ago. This Roman office is the only one of its kind yet discovered.

It contains two marble counters where twenty centuries ago the people of Tibur brought their oil, wine and other liquids to be measured.

Tibur was the favorite health resort of Rome during the time of Augustus. It was here that the poet Horace spent much of his time. He and other Roman poets enjoyed the fine wines and hospitality of the celebrated Maecenas at this resort. It has been conjectured from internal evidence that Horace wrote his poem, "Ars Poetica," after the Emperor's visit to Tibur and the erection of the temple.

Dance Dresses

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

More Sophisticated Is This Costume of Chiffon and Iridescent Ribbon for a Holiday Dance.

The Beauty of This Chiffon Gown Is in the Grace of Its Drapery.

Charmeuse in Material, But of Grandmother's Girlhood in Character, Is This More Demure Dress.

Slightly Columbinish Is This Gown. Silk, Chiffon, Fur, Fringe and Ribbon Are Used In Its Fashioning.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

Paris, December 17.—Dance dresses for this season should be gay, light-hearted, rejoicing gowns.

The one in the middle of the page is a trifle unusual. It must be granted that there lurks about it a suggestion of a charcter gown for a costume ball. Yet it is only merry apparel for a merry season. It is just a bit Columbinish, with its wide, trousered effect, produced by a full, irregularly draped skirt. The skirt is made over a scant petticoat-like slip of net and lace. The bodice is a tightly draped one of the same silk material as the skirt.

The gown proper is outlined at the decolletage line by a border of fur. Almost negligible sleeves and shoulder veiling of chiffon are bound with satin ribbon. A curious note of this bizarre gown is the gathered panel of silk finished with fringe. Below the waist line and at the hip line embroidered ribbon appears and disappears among the folds of the skirt.

More demure is the gown on the left side of the page. It is of charmeuse, quaintly full and with the high-crushed belt of grandmother's girlhood. Its adornment is of metal embroidery arranged after the manner of festooned flowers. The line following the neck and shoulders and the turned-back corners of the abbreviated sleeves emphasize the grandmotherly air of the girlish dress.

More ornate is the chiffon gown shown above the one just described. It has small panniers. Narrow iridescent ribbon gives the effect of rippling waves by moonlight to the drapery. The very low cut corsage is quite sleeveless, as you see.

In contrast to it is the little-trimmed, much-draped gown at the upper right hand of the page. The drapery is arranged to form a multitude of points. The only decorative note aside from the grace of the drapery is the full silk girdle, upward pointing at the front and accented by a flat bunch of silk flowers.

Sleeveless Gowns Worn By Girls

One Piece Frock For Afternoon Wear

(*New York Herald*).

Youth takes its clothes quite seriously. It is no longer relegated to the wearing of muslin and sashes. No one can go into a modern schoolroom or play with escaped schoolgirls without realising that they are the leaders, not the followers, in current fashions.

The designers of the fashions of the hour take young girls as their ideal. Does any one see clothes that are invented for the woman of fifty years old? Has this type been in the back or the front of the mind of dressmakers for eight years? Aren't all her clothes adaptations and modifications of what is invented for a slim young thing who looks the world straight in the face and considers it her victim, as David looked at Goliath?

This is a subject that brings out too much peevishness to start on a Sunday morning. The world of women has consented to regard the schoolgirl as the type which stands for all fashion. The rest is a makeshift.

KNOWS WHAT SHE WANTS

No wonder the youngster puts herself forward as a victor and speaks as one having authority. The choice of clothes is spread before her as the wares of India are thrown at the tourists in the bazaars of Delhi. And this young thing has strong ideas on what she wants to choose. She is less easily fooled than her mother. She looks with pure arrogance over the heads of those who try to sell her clothes through the speech "this is the fashion," the shibboleth of the shops. This is the chance for the immature to play at maturity, for the inexperienced to play at sophistication. The schoolroom is banished. The ballroom is the place to learn lessons. Every young girl realises that during this fortnight she has a chance to take a hand in that game of all games for women—society.

She has the acute perception to know that the right clothes are the foundation stone of building herself up into an attractive and popular young lady. She is never so dull as to let this fact escape her. If she did not think of it for herself it would be forced upon her, probably pathetically, by the environment in which she is thrown. Every other girl around her will lay stress upon clothes, and to the young any sharp difference between them and their companions which reacts to their disadvantage is one of the tragedies.

GOOD TRAINING

Possibly this is why the intensive gayety of midwinter was invented. It gives the chance that youth needs to familiarise itself with the habits, the mannerisms and the values of the immediate future. If the young are allowed to go out continually during these days they are apt to protect themselves from blunders, from unhappy hours, from discouragement when school days are over and they take a plunge into social life.

If all the clothes are invented for the young these days, surely the pleasures of the hour are theirs also. Middle age follows as best it might, in afternoon dancing, restaurant dinners, supper dances and sports in the country.

The young have a definite code of dress for all these things, and it was never so well defined as this season. Colors, contours, ornamentation, have been arranged to suit the youthful figure and youthful pastimes. Red is in the ascendency, for instance, and yellow is strongly advocated. The light violent shadings, which were once kept for women who were entering their second childhood, are adopted today by children and their immediate successors, the schoolgirls. Babies of four years old wear violet, girls of eight years old wear mauve; therefore it is to be expected that the girl of sixteen accepts the verdict of the nursery. She is yet too young to think of middle age. And she scorns the idea that anything in wearing apparel can be kept from her grasp. She now wears black as a matter of course, not only on the street but in the evening. Mrs. Wharton in her "Age of Innocence" reminds us how New York society of the '70s was aghast at the unwarranted social act of a young girl wearing a black satin evening gown at her debut ball. This might cause a ripple of gossip today from the older conservatives, but the younger set would give vent to their beloved expression: "Say, that's great." Maybe they might use that brand new affectation which is floating out of the mouths with a slight drawl: "How perfectly piquant." This is the newest lisp of the most sophisticated crowd.

THEY GRASP EVERYTHING

Now that there is no limitation to the colors that a school girl can wear, she insists upon all those things that were once fenced in for age. This is one of her methods of being perfectly piquant. Two years ago she would have rejected gray, mauve, black, because the mother and grandmother wore them. Today she grasps at them to show how much better she can appear in such neutrality. Probably that is giving her credit for a bit of uncharitableness she does not possess. She merely wants to make the entire world hers, therefore she flaunts forbidden fruit with the air of an unpunished Eve.

Gray looks very well on the school girl. It should be adopted by florid women, by large women, by women with red hair, by women who look vivid. This is a truth that it would be well to spread broadcast. The reason the young girl looks so attractive in gray is that she has this quality of vividness as a rule. She wears black as a bit of artistry. One might add that if she were sallow and her hair lacked lustre she should avoid black; but alas and alack the school girl does not need to be told how to change her complexion into one that is vivid.

But where the young girl swings into true brilliancy is in the wearing of Chinese reds, of Egyptian greens, of Directoire yellow. Red frocks for the street, red coats, red evening gowns in tulle and taffeta, in satin and even velvet, though she should not wear this fabric, make her holidays glow like a Christmas tree. It is the appropriate color for the season; and as it is in fashion, she wears it whenever she desires. The henna tones are good but commonplace, and it is wiser for her to select the gorgeous lacquer reds. She can combine them with gold or silver, she can wear them with gray fur on the street, and she can wear them with silver gray slippers and stockings at the dance.

For the street, which includes afternoon affairs, she will wear the one-piece frock, instead of a coat suit. Thus does fashion change. The passionate desire of the school girl of yesteryear was to get into a coat and skirt with a fanciful blouse as soon as she changed the school desk for the soda water fountain during the holidays. Now she considers the suit old fashioned. She is not permitted to wear the accepted princess frock with its slight wrinkling over the hips and the drapery lifted high at one side. For her the chemise robe still rules.

The struggle between the short and long skirts which distresses her elders means nothing to her. She wears them short, shorter, This is her right and privilege. She would not mind criticism, but she need not fear it on this score. The skirts for school girls are cut about sixteen inches from the floor. Lanvin of Paris may be asking all young girls to wear full skirts cut ten inches from the floor, but so far this cry has only been heeded by women.

The influence of Lanvin, however, has been felt in the introduction of the petal frock of the Second Empire, which she created for her daughter. It has been made in that pale shade of linden green which the French like and which was fashionable in the Second Empire. This frock has a tight bodice cut off just below the normal waistline, to which is gathered a full skirt of the kind worn by the last Empress of the French. The hem of it is scalloped to represent petals. Sometimes the bodice is made of petals dripping down the side. There is an immense pink rose at one hip.

Smart girls of New York have worn this frock in white and in Directoire yellow, as well as in Empire green. Not all of them have been pleased with it—they consider it too much of an innovation; but among the smart young crowd, who were frocked by the leading dressmakers these full, longer skirts were worn and the 1870 neckline, cut across the shoulders, was in evidence.

THE DECOLLETAGE

Curiously enough, the schoolgirl did not look as young in this frock as in the chemise robe, girdled tightly at the hips with a mere string and cut out in a slight oval at the neck.

The sleeveless frock has been the rule. Young arms have great charm. The girdle bodice, however, with its straps across the shoulders, will be taboo, and the backless bodice with its harness of colored crystals is not to be considered. The Italian oval, the mediaeval circle and the Second Empire shoulder line are the three types of decolletage permitted.

The hair is loosely dressed for the evening and there are two ornaments that the schoolgirl can put in it. One is a bandeau of velvet or metallic ribbon, the other is a wreath of leaves. If she would wear this slightly back on her brow instead of across her eyebrows she would strike a newer note and make herself more alluring. If she wishes, she can be different from her companions by adopting the Empire wreath of roses fashioned of satin or velvet and placed half way around her head at the back. This is the bandeau that the young French women are wearing. It is altogether charming.

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Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

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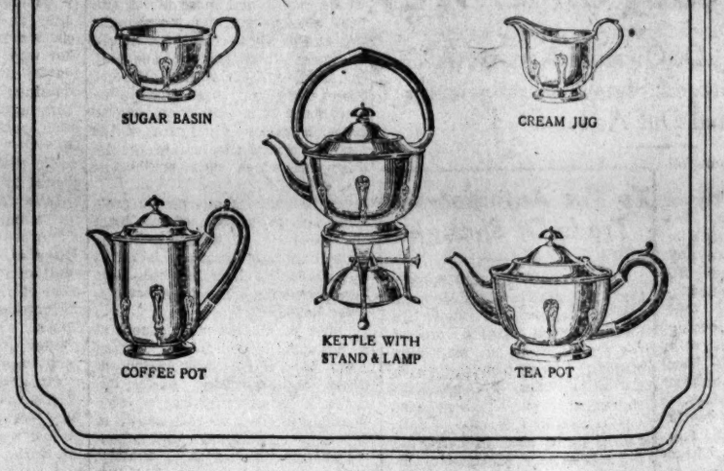

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921

Shanghai To Have Great Automobile Show In Fall; Plans Already Under Way

Exhibition On Lines Of Olympia And New York Events Will Be Staged Here If Arrangements Are Carried Out As Intended

An automobile show in Shanghai next autumn!

A movement looking toward this desirable achievement has been started among the automobile dealers and distributors here and judging from the enthusiasm already stirred up it can be announced as a practical certainty that Shanghai not only is to have a show, but one that will rank with the annual exhibitions in New York and London in the beauty, splendor and variety of displays.

Plans for the show are as yet in a preliminary stage, due to the fact that a large number of problems peculiar to the automobile trade in Shanghai confront the promoters of the movement, and must be cleared away before the actual work of preparing for the exhibition can be started. That great progress has been made in overcoming these obstacles is shown by the fact that every automobile and accessory man in Shanghai who has been approached on the subject, and that includes practically all of them, has agreed, in principle, to the idea.

This accomplished, the leaders in the movement are now preparing a "get together" meeting at which the proposal can be gone over in detail, and plans formulated for staging the exhibition. The date for this meeting has not been announced, owing to the absence from the city of one or two of the most prominent distributors, but it is expected that the gathering will be held in a week or ten days.

The initiative in the movement to hold a show here is being taken by Messrs. V. H. M. Dupont and Arthur West, publisher and editor, respectively, of the Oriental Motor, the Shanghai monthly publication devoted to the development of the automotive industry in the Orient. Mr. West, who has had several years experience in automobile merchandising, having been advertising director of the Delco Co., at Dayton, Ohio, and later of the Buick Motor Co., Flint, Michigan, has drawn up a definite plan for a Shanghai show and this is to be submitted to the dealers here.

IS EXPERT ON SHOWS

At the forthcoming meeting Mr. West will speak as an expert on show promotion, since he was associated with the management of the Detroit automobile shows over a period of three years, and with the Buick Company's participation in the big national shows at New York and Chicago.

In an interview with a CHINA PRESS representative Mr. West said he and Mr. Dupont had formulated a tentative plan for a show in Shanghai, and that this plan would be presented to the dealers at the meeting.

"It is not necessary, of course, to argue the advantages that would accrue from an automobile show in Shanghai," Mr. West said. "This is the oldest and most direct and most efficient form of merchandising, and to see the results achieved by such exhibitions one has only to look to America and Europe, where the history of automotive development is a history of exhibitions, large and small, and of the sort of organisation within the industry to which these exhibitions give life.

"In Shanghai some unique problems are presented, arising from the diversity of interests in the trade here, and from the fact that no automobile show has been held here previously. But these are not great obstacles.

"First of all, the management of a Shanghai show should contemplate the active co-operation of home manufacturers, partly because it is not practical or even possible to have a real show, of genuine educational and merchandising value, without exhibits from the factories, particularly the "out out" chasses which show exactly how an automobile works. An exhibition of these chasses add immeasurably to the beauty and interest of a show, and in addition they are of genuine educational value. Very few Chinese ever saw the inside of an automobile chassis—the inside of a cylinder or transmission case or axle housing which means that the dealer, in asking them to buy an automoble, of necessity must ask them to buy something they never saw and which cannot be satisfactorily explained to them.

MANUFACTURER'S EXAMPLE

"It is idle to say that a man wants a car to ride in and that it doesn't make any difference to him how it works. If that were true the manufacturers at home would not go to all the expense of holding shows and buying expensive advertising space in which to explain the mechanism of their cars, when the people to whom they hope to sell are far less shrewd as buyers than the Chinese, Americans and Europeans are given to buying things they cannot see or understand, as witness the success achieved by fake mine and oil well swindlers, but every foreigner who comes to China to sell goods soon learns that native buyers are not so gullible.

"All the more reason, then, why a show here should be made as educational as possible.

"The manufacturers are extremely anxious, just now, to do all in their power to develop foreign markets for cars and trucks, and for that very reason they would be receptive to any proposition which contained a promise of extending their market, and willing, for the same reason, to lend a helping hand.

"In their present mood, as indicated by newspaper reports, there is little doubt that the manufacturers would practically underwrite the expense of holding a show in Shanghai, because such a show, in addition to holding out an inducement of a direct return in the form of increased sales in this part of China, would accomplish a far greater result from their standpoint, namely, it would give them a direct line on the potentialities of the Oriental market. Such a show would help them to decide in just what measure this part of the world is worthy of their attention as a market possibility, now that they have made up their minds that the foreign field must be cultivated.

"STRICTLY INTERNATIONAL"

"Previously, this question of the value of foreign markets was of little interest to them, and such cars as were set aside for export were apportioned grudgingly. I know at the Buick factory we were accustomed to look upon the export department as more or less of a nuisance."

Mr. West was emphatic in his statement that the show would be strictly international in character, with all exhibitors having an equal opportunity to display their cars and accessories to the best advantage.

"To insure absolute fairness," he explained, "our plan contemplates that the show be held in a mat shed specially constructed for the purpose, and that this mat shed be rectangular in shape, with an entrance at each end. This will mean, first, that all the displays will be on one floor, and second, that the booths will be absolutely equal in desirability from a location standpoint. The question of assigning display spaces is one of the most vexing of the problems that come up in show management at home, because the spaces available are generally always of varying desirability from the standpoint of location. Out here we can make our mat shed any desired size, and so arrange it that every exhibitor will have an equal chance from every standpoint. Furthermore, we shall make every effort to make the show truly international. It is only by international effort that the automotive market in China can be properly developed, for which reason we shall want the show open to all on exactly equal terms."

Both Mr. West and Mr. Dupont are convinced that a first class automobile show in Shanghai will give greater impetus to the good roads movement than anything that could be devised.

Asked whether the show would be officially sponsored by the dealers' association that is now in process of formation in Shanghai Mr. West replied that this was a matter that would have to be decided by the dealers.

HOPE FOR ORGANISATION

"What we do wish to emphasise," he explained, "is that we are in no sense proposing to set up a competitive organisation. The show movement is being organised independently chiefly for the reason that at present there is no dealers' association in Shanghai. If there were such an organisation here it probably would take the initiative in preparing a show, and our hope is that when such an organisation is formed it will immediately take up and push to a successful conclusion the work we have started. In other words, we hope to do our work through the dealers' association as soon as it is formed.

"In order to have a show here a great deal of preliminary work will be necessary—several months of it, in fact, and that is why we are going ahead now. We feel that anything we do now will mean just that much less for the association to do when it is organised, and that we will have made it easier, by starting early, for the association to take up and continue the work. Next year, of course, the show work will be handled entirely through the dealers' association and one reason why we hope to have a show this year is because we believe that among other good results it will achieve, it will have a solidifying effect on the trade, and make the dealers' association, when it is organised and in working order, a more compact and useful force in developing the automotive market in China.

"One of the best effects of shows at home is that they have served to make everybody in the industry a booster not only for his own particular product, but for the whole industry. This is why the automotive industry has made such tremendous strides. The Olympia and New York shows are big national events each year simply because the manufacturers, working collectively, are able to achieve spectacles of tremendous advertising value, and in the final analysis an automobile show is an advertisement, the value and "pulling power" of which is in exact ratio to the collective effort put forth by the exhibitors."

To The Automobile Trade Of Shanghai

THE CHINA PRESS understands that the tentative plans for holding an automobile show in Shanghai next autumn call for the formation of an exhibition company, the members of which are to be those who purchase shares, at a par value of $100 (gold) each, the money thus raised to be used in defraying the preliminary expenses of organising the show.

Solely because it believes that an automobile show of the sort proposed would be a tremendous boost for the trade, for the good roads movement in China, and for Shanghai, THE CHINA PRESS hereby offers to subscribe for one share.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

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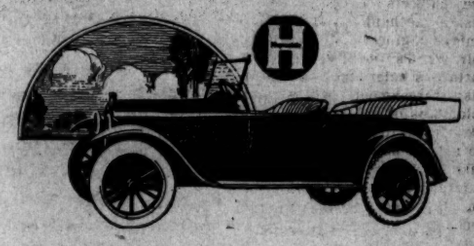

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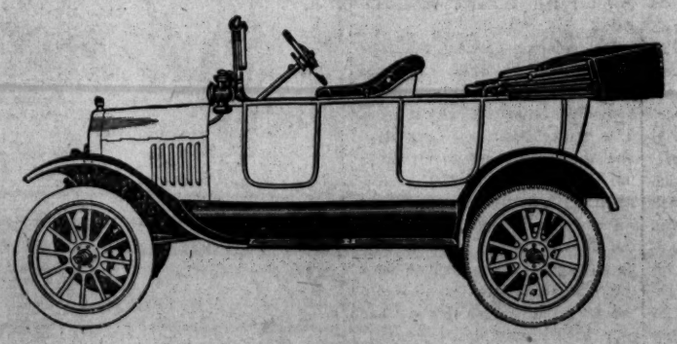

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PAY FOR PUPILS IS PLAN AT FORD TECH. INSTITUTE

Freshmen Will Get Forty Cents An Hour With Higher Rate For Advanced Scholars

Henry Ford has announced his intention to open a technical college in Detroit. It will be known as the Ford Institute of Technology, and its curriculum will embrace those subjects which lead to degrees in mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering. Outstanding is Mr. Ford's decision to grant monetary scholarships to all students, freshmen will receive scholarships of approximately $20 a week. Rates for advanced students have not yet been announced.

Like all Ford ventures, the Ford Institute presents its own deviation from customary systems. The school year is divided into two parts, half of the time being spent in class, lecture rooms and laboratories, and half in the shops doing actual work under actual working conditions. This regimen is so divided that the students' work alternates every two weeks.

The reason for this class-to-shop and shop-to-class method is given in the school announcement: "The Ford Institute of Technology proposes to give that education which is life, directed by purpose, in order that there need be no 'period of adjustment' after graduation. Theoretical work is supplemented by experience in practice and by contact with actual conditions in life. Commercial standards relative to methods and cost of manufacture, shop organisation, accuracy, production and time are stressed.

"The laboratory at the disposal of the students," continues the Ford announcement, "includes the Highland Park plant, the tractor plant and blast furnaces at River Rouge, a railroad, a mine, a lumber camp and many subsidiary operations. Every phase of engineering is covered, not by a meager equipment for demonstration and experimental purposes, but by millions of dollars' worth of machinery and apparatus —all the latest word in scientific development."

Although the Ford Technical Institute was announced but a short time ago, more than 1,000 applications have already been received. Every state in the Union has had its applicant; and many letters have come from Canada.

AND THE OTHER FIVE

Ninety-five percent of the automobile tires on the market are non-skid.

Black Maria For Oakland Sent By Chevrolet People

Police Patrol Declared One Of The Finest On The Pacific Coast

Oakland now boasts of two of the finest police patrol wagons on the Pacific Coast.

Mounted on a Chevrolet model T. one-ton truck chassis the new combination ambulance and police patrol is the latest thing in the line of police transportation.

The interior of the machine is finished in white enamel, while the exterior is finished in battleship gray, with nickel-plated trimmings.

A sliding floor is a special feature, enabling the lifting of a sick or injured person on a stretcher with the least possible handling.

In the official tryouts the Chevrolet patrol came up to all the requirements and Chief of Police Lynch was more than pleased with the results.

Manager Jerry Collier of the Oakland retail branch of the Chevrolet Motor Company of California engineered the deal and is as justly proud of the new patrol as is the Police Department.

Here's A Very Handy Deflater For Tube

A device for deflating tubes is readily fashioned from an old valve cap from which the rubber washer has been removed. First drill two or more one-sixteenth-inch holes in the cap and then force a wood screw through the apex of the cap until it extends almost flush with the bottom. The end of the wood screw having first been filed flat, a broad surface is obtained when the cap is screwed on, thus permitting the air to escape.

Speeding Ruins Solid Tires

Heat destroys solid tires, just like it does pneumatics, taking the life out of the rubber. Heat is generated in the tires by pounding of the load and friction against the roadbed, when a truck is driven at an excess speed, even if the highway is smooth. Consequently the truck should be driven sanely to avoid permanent tire injury.

1910 MODEL BUICK MAKES HARD TRIP

Transcontinentaling these days is just like driving through traffic all the way across, according to more than a score of Buick motorists who have arrived in California from the East. Never in the history of distance touring has there been such a large number of cars making the trip to California, according to garage men who have been keeping check on the number of cars en route.

At Albuquerque, N. M., are two very large garages with storage capacity of 150 cars each. Motorists arriving here bring the report that these garages, as well as the others in the New Mexico town, are filled to capacity nightly. And all of this despite the lateness of the touring season with blizzards and mud and other hardships for the motorists.

Among the Buick arrivals were two cars with remarkable records. One of these, a 1913 model, was driven by Captain C. N. Kauffmann, on a leave of absence from the Royal Air Force. This is the same car that Kauffmann took with him to England and France in the war, where it did hard service at the various aerial camps. At Mons in 1914 the car was "wounded" by shrapnel but Kauffmann, with his mechanics, soon had "the old boat" going good again.

"The Buick has traveled 214,869 miles" Captain Kauffmann said after his arrival.

"My route was Montreal to Lake George, New York, Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Wheeling, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Dodge City, Trinidad, Raton Pass, where I made the climb through a snow storm; Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Magdalena, Springville, Flag Staff, the Grand Canyon, Williams, Needles and across the desert to the valley route.

"At Trinidad I lost three or four cars that had followed me across. One more car gave up the trip at Albuquerque because of stripped gears."

Still a more ancient Buick was driven across from Syracuse. This was a 1910 model, E. L. Fisk bought the chassis of this car five years ago for $125. He put a body on it and has had it in service continuously ever since. And it is still going without a miss since the finish of the transcontinental trip with four passengers and camping equipment weighing 750 pounds.

"Just like a procession" is the way Tarvey S. Brackett, of Chicago, described the travel across the continent. Brackett arrived in a Buick touring car from Chicago in 18 days' travel. He said that more than 100 cars had been diverted around Flagstaff owing to the snow.

"This is my fourth trip by motor from Chicago," said Brackett.

New Gas Saver Is Placed On Mrkeet

Appliance Is Perfected To Better Mileage

After a trying trip between Portland and Scappoose and return, 69 percent has been added to the ordinary mileage of the Ford car with which it was equipped. The appliance was attached to a 1917 Ford that ordinarily made twenty-two miles to the gallon of gas. With an experimental tank holding seven-eighths of a gallon of kerosene the car was declared to have made 40.4 miles. D. A. Donelson of Portland is the distributer of this accessory.

Here's Reason For Quick Vire Ruin

Millions of miles of tire service are lost annually through misalignment of automobile wheels. Faulty alignment can rasp away, before the owner realises it, half to two-thirds of the service that is in a tire.

Although extreme cases are easily detected by the way the car steers, slight cases are almost unnoticeable to the ordinary driver, even though they may be thieving hundreds of tire miles.

This condition is not always the fault of bent axles, of broken springs, loose spring shackles and spring frames, but is due often to loose steering knuckles, to bent pinions, to worn bearings and wobbly wheels.

LOCATING A KNOCK

A knock difficult to locate is sometimes caused by one of the pistons touching a shoulder in the top of the cylinder because the packing between cylinder and crank case has been worn thin. Obviously a thicker packing will cure the trouble.

SAFE ROADS FEDERATION

Massachusetts has a Safe Roads Federation made up of representatives of numerous organisations, including motor vehicle clubs and dealers, automobile insurance companies, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, women's organisations and others interested in the cause of preventing highway accidents.

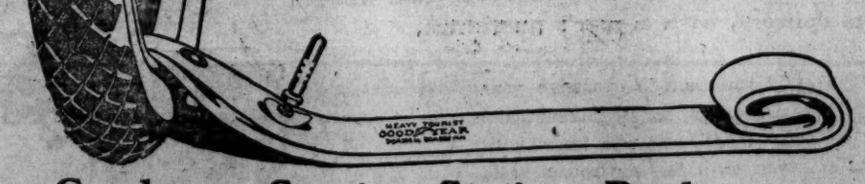
Ride *Farther* on Goodyear Tires in Your Small Car

It is tire performance, not price, that decides what you really pay; hence, do not experiment with tires made to sell at sensationally low prices.

You can secure in Goodyear Tires, of the 30 x 3-, 30 x 3 ½- and 31 x 4-inch sizes, a high relative value not exceeded even in the famous Goodyear Cord Tires on the world's finest automobiles.

Goodyear experience and care are applied to their manufacture in the world's largest tire factory devoted to these sizes.

If you own a Ford, Chevrolet, Maxwell, Dort or other car taking these sizes, go to your nearest Service Station for Goodyear Tires; take advantage of the opportunity to get true Goodyear mileage and economy.



Goodyear Service Station Dealers

China Motors, Ltd.
Star and Eastern Garages

Hudford Garage
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai.

GOODYEAR

NOTICE

It is with extreme gratification that we can say at this time, when many Motor Car manufacturers are closing their plants, both in America and England, that the factories which we represent are operating as usual.

And moreover, the demand is so great for the Cars which we represent, that, even in these depressing times, our prices must advance from March first.

AGENTS FOR:

LANCHESTER	CHANDLER
LEYLAND EIGHT	PREMIER
STANDARD	HUPMOBILE
ROVER	DODGE
LEYLAND LORRIES	CLEVELAND

CHINA MOTORS LTD

STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE

BUICKS TO BE SHOW FEATURE

Honored Position In Coming National Expositions To Go To Popular Make

The honor positions in the coming national automobile shows at New York and Chicago will be held by the Buick.

According to word received recently there will be no price reductions in the Buick. "In fact, I would rather expect to see an increase," he added.

The first choice in the selection of national show space—the coveted honor sought by all motor car manufacturers—goes to the factory showing the greatest volume of sales. Thus it is that the Buick will be in the honor position at both the national shows.

There was an application list for space far in excess of any previous year for the national shows. At New York, space was drawn by eighty-seven makers, with two still left on the waiting list. The Chicago show had eighty-two applicants for space, with six still waiting to be cared for.

The Buick, showing the largest volume of sales, received first choice in the selection of space. This is a significant honor, emphasising again the Buick popularity throughout the United States.

The motor car has reached that stage of utility where it has become indispensable. There may be flurries in cars more than the more popular makes, but as the pendulum of buying swings back it will carry the sales totals higher than ever before.

Third Of Lincoln Highway Paved

Figures recently published by the Lincoln Highway Association show that 37 percent of the 3223 miles of the Lincoln highway are paved or macadamised. The mileage of different types of surfacing are as follows: Bituminous macadam, 406.3; concrete, 317; brick, 197.8; macadam, 175; asphalt, 80.6; granite block, 7.8; creosoted wood block, 6.6; making a total of 1191.1 miles.

CHAINS TOO TIGHT

Chains should be kept loose enough so that they will work around the tire and provide an equal distribution of wear and strains. Chains should not be used except when absolutely necessary, as great injury results from their continued use on pavements or hard roads.

SUBWAY CROSSINGS

At a few dangerous crossings in London, notably in the financial and business districts, subway passages are constructed for pedestrians, but the people will not take the time to use them.

Running in car tracks causes tires to break down early.

SEEMS ENOUGH

Recent reductions in the price of auto tires will save American motorists more than a hundred million dollars next year. The leading tire concerns have made cuts ranging up to 15 percent. The enormous saving this will effect can be understood when it is remembered that there are now about 8,000,000 cars—with 32,000,000 tires—now in use.

Here's Proper Way To Drain Motor

When draining the water system of the car, it is well to make certain that no water remains in the pipes and jackets by rocking the front of the car. This will throw the water out of bends and pockets. The majority of thermo syphon cooling systems drain off easily enough, but in the pump system it is necessary to use care It is a good plan in draining off the water to let it run into some receptable, a large canor pail, so that it can be used again. The reason is that in all water there is a certain proportion of foreign matter that forms deposits on the cylinder jackets and radiator. In the water already used this deposit may be supposed already to have been made, whereas with fresh water a new deposit will be precipitated. By using the same water over and over again this furring up of the water spaces may be minimised.

Ford Hasn't Taken Over Haynes Plant

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind., has issued a formal statement emphatically denying a rumor, recently given wide publicity, to the effect that Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, has purchased the Hayes Company. The statement made by the Haynes Company, and is as follows:

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumor that Henry Ford or his interests have purchased or are negotiating for the purchase of The Haynes Automobile Company, or for any part of the Haynes stock. Such action has not been even contemplated, and the rumor is utterly without foundation."

Creeping Rims Add To Cost Of Tires

When the shoulders on the wheel designed to hold the demountable rim become worn the rim and its tire will creep on the wheel. Naturally this makes the valve stem project at an acute angle and if continued long enough may cut it off. If the valve stem is held firmly by means of a cap the strain falls upon the lower portion of the stem and that part of the inner tube which surrounds it. In this connection it is well to call attention to the need for tightening the rim lugs by degrees. If they are fully tightened one after the other and all the way around the wheel, there is apt to be too much space on one side of the wheel and too little on the other.

IN PENNSY

There are 265 separate road operations under way in Pennsylvania under State contract.

HORSE WINS HERE

Man o' War, America's wonder racehorse, is now transported around the country in a specially constructed motor van. It has two stalls and another horse is always sent along for company.

TO REVIVE AUTO RACING

Motor-car racing in Europe is to be revived in 1921, when at least six important events on the Continent and in England will be held during the season. The races of note will be the French Grand Prix, a 500-mile race on the Brooklands track in England, and a road race at Le Mans, France.

Indiana Owner, In Same Shop For 45 Years, Very Modern

G. Orsi Is Enthusiastic Over Truck; He's Not A Bit Old-Fashioned

G. Orsi f 45 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, holds the unique record of having been in business at the same stand for nearly half a century. He has been conducting a painting and decorating business for forty-five years, and is full of experiences and incidents of early San Francisco, when motor trucks were hardly dreamed of.

But Orsi is not old-fashioned—far from it. He has modernised his professional duties in every way possible. Recently he purchased another Indiana truck—a repeat order—which shows his enthusiasm over that make of vehicle.

Price Of Gasoline Drops In Britain

Gasoline has been reduced 6 cents a gallon in Great Britain after the sudden increase of 14 cents a gallon in August, according to advices from the American Chamber of Commerce in London to the Department of Commerce. British oil companies assign "overproduction in the United States" as the reason for the reduction, according to the chamber, whereas, on the other hand, British consumers attribute the slump to the investigation of the central profiteering committee into the increase in price.

NOT SURPRISING

The only European motor trucks now being sold in Mexico are of German origin.

Use Belt Dressing To Remedy Slippage

Car owners should get into the habit of using belt dressing for the clutch leather to swell it and act as a remedy for slippage. In disassembling the clutch it will be well to notice whether there is a ridge in the leather. Such a condition prevents the clutch from engaging as far as it ought to and the only way to remove the ridge is first to take out the clutch and then trim down the leather with a rasp.

Huge Motor Van For Moving Work

A modern moving van of a special inclosed body, mounted on a 3x3½-ton chasis, which is used almost exclusively for long hauls between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, carries complete furnishings of a six-room house—1,000 cubic feet of cargo space being available. The monster motor truck is fitted with sleeping quarters for three men, which enables one man to drive while the others sleep.

BRITAIN TO BUILD HIGHWAY

Great Britain is formulating a plan for finding work for 500,000 unemployed men during the coming winter. This scheme provides for the construction of roads in the vicinity of large towns where the highways are urgently required to relieve congested traffic.

MEXICO BIG AUTO IMPORTER

Mexico is one of the largest Latin-American customers for automobiles, the 1920 exports of motor vehicles from the United States to Mexico having been exceeded only by those to Cuba, Argentina and Brazil.

MICHELIN

THE AUTO PALACE CO.

Agents

Tel. W. 364 Manager
„ W. 465 General Office

MICHELIN UNIVERSAL

The Perfect Non-Skid Tyre

Resilient and Economical.
Improves the appearance and running of your car.
Guaranteed 5,000 Miles. The Best Tyre obtainable.
Compare our prices with those of other makes.
Still 15 per cent. Discount off price list. But with falling exchange prices will soon be increased so take advantage **NOW**.

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We offer you every facility for a thorough examination of any car. We will also give you A TRIAL RUN IN THE CAR OF YOUR CHOICE—and immediate delivery, with a year's guarantee.

If you want to exchange your present car for a different make or model, we will trade with you on a fair and square basis

THE AUTO CASTLE

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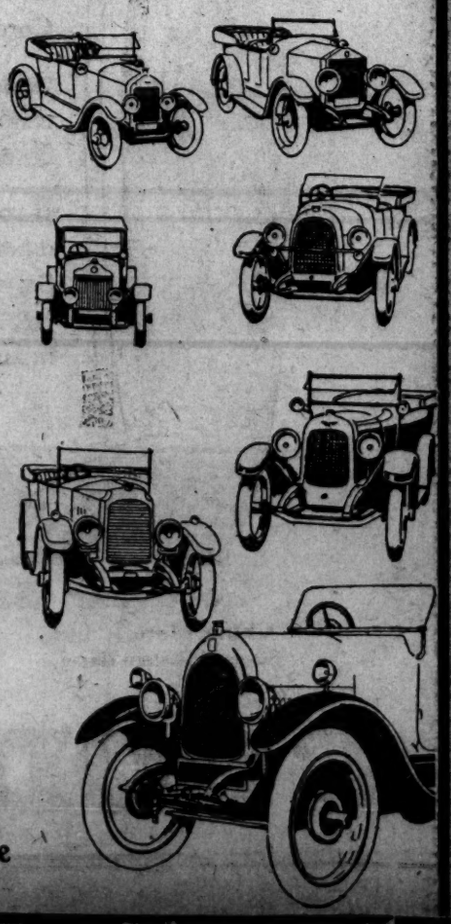

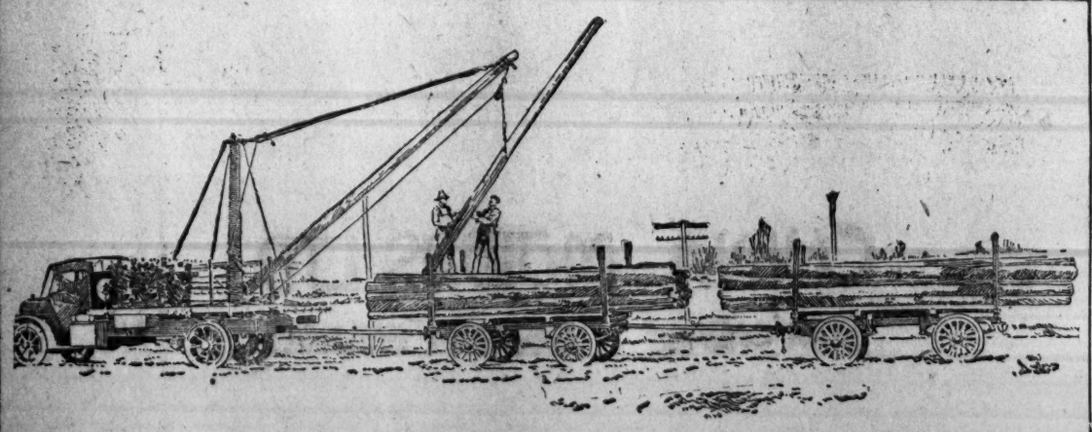

"Troy Trailers"

The most difficult transportation problems encountered anywhere are those which have to be met in the various oil-producing districts of the world.

Boilers, engines, derricks, pipe and other supplies are required to be transported in all kinds of weather over trails that are almost impassable.

A vehicle is required which is absolutely reliable and will stand any of the unusual strains which it encounters.

Troy Traction Trailers and Troy Pole or Pipe Trailers are being used successfully and exclusively by a large number of the most prominent oil-producing companies.

Full information will be furnished upon request.

Cable Address: "Wagonworks," New York

THE TROY WAGON WORKS COMPANY
Established 1884

245 West 55th Street New York, U. S. A.

CHEVROLET

THE designer of the Chevrolet knows it should be right; the builder of the Chevrolet knows it must be right; the man who drives the Chevrolet knows it *is* right.

Wholesale and retail distribution
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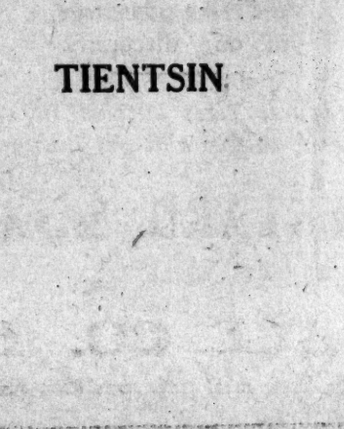
THE NEW

MAGNUM TYRE



THE FOLLOWING SIZES IN THIS TYPE CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM THIS OFFICE:—

30 x 3½
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31 x 4
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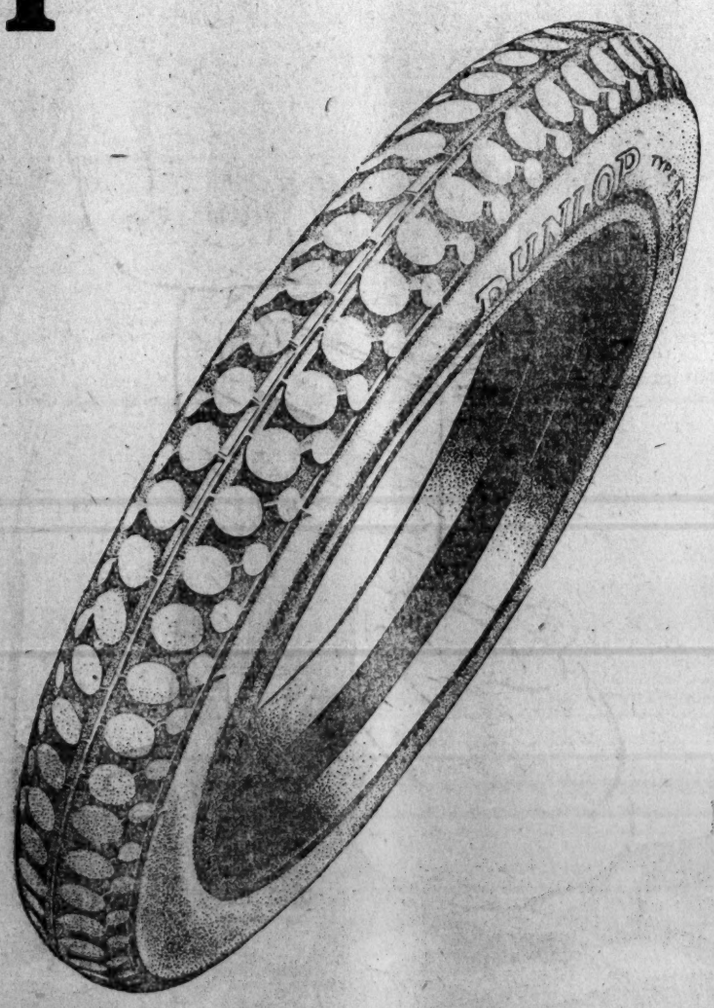

THE LATEST AND BEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE TYRE THAT MADE MOTORING POSSIBLE.

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DUNLOP MAGNUM

DUNLOP

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AUTO INDUSTRY EXPECTS BIG YEAR

Near Future Sure To Bring Good Business To Motor Car Manufacturer

SHORTAGE OF CARS PROBABLE IN SPRING

Manufacturers And Dealers Alike Both Waiting For Better Conditions

That celebrated person—"Everybody"—who has at all times such a colorful, interesting and intimate amount of information which he freely spreads, is just a little bit off the mark nowadays. In his eagerness to satisfy curiosity he lets his imagination run when speaking of the automotive industry, and people who believe him are led to infer that there is absolutely no future for the industry.

As a matter of fact, American makers have many thousands of cars in storage. This large volume of cars is well distributed throughout America. When buying starts every automobile now unsold will be absorbed within a short time. It must be recalled that replacement orders alone will run far over 1,250,000 automobiles, and that there are countless buyers waiting for the time to provide themselves with their first car. In this field 100,000 cars would go only a little way, and even though there may be 200,000, including a well-known universally used car, the figures are not startling. They speak also of the immense number of tires in excess of normal that are in storage. Were every motorist in the United States to want one tire tomorrow there would be the greatest shortage of tires ever known. And there is going to be the greatest shortage of cars known to America and that by early spring.

SHORTAGE PREDICTED

There is a reason for this prediction of a shortage. The makers will require at least ninety days to reach anything like normal production when business picks up. They are not preparing at the present time, in spite of the fact that there is a very decided improvement noted in many sections of America, including the two coasts the Atlantic and the Pacific, in particular. All statements from California and many from the far Northwest are now optimistic. Many statements from New York's great "Automobile Row" are likewise optimistic. Sales are being recorded generally there.

Again, it may be said that business is spotty. Certain sections are improving, while other sections have thus far shown no advance. Once the buying becomes general surplus stocks will disappear rapidly, and the makers will be caught unaware. When the business slump started the dealers, of course, felt the effects first then the manufacturers, and finally, the parts makers. In this order, as business picks up, the effects will be felt again. Parts makers are not today receiving orders from the manufacturers for 1921 schedules. The manufacturers are awaiting the turn of the card, and will not make any bets until they know what their hand is going to be. As a consequence parts makers and manufacturers will not be prepared to take advantage of the business revival which dealers in many parts of the country are already feeling, according to evidence from excellent quarters and personal investigation.

BUSINESS SLUMP

Factory after factory is down. Car-makers are doing nothing. With a few exceptions none has recently made any endeavor to open up. Several have started in a small way manufacturing parts and will gradually increase their force as the times improve. Still others are closing either entirely or in greater part, maintaining headway merely to hold their working forces together.

The parts makers claim that the automobile manufacturers are not looking ahead and are not playing fair. The former believe that the makers should anticipate needs and place their orders far enough in advance to enable the parts people to get back into production. The latter feel that they are being made the goats in many ways, and one of them recently said that they were "holding the bag." They believe that they should not be forced into a wrong position by sudden demand, and state that they cannot be expected to fill reinstated orders on a few days' notice.

Working forces are being kept in line as well as can be expected, and reinstatements, it may be said, are on a much lower basis of salary. This was to be expected, as it is generally conceded that there must be a more general reduction of car prices before very long.

CARE IN REORGANISATION

Manfacturers generally have reduced sales promotion efforts, and have cut advertising at a time when both departments should be most active. Little effort is being made to keep on top of customers' changes. Greatest care is being exercised in reorganisation and reconstruction by many, and these are the ones who are going to benefit. Most makers are keeping their executive forces intact, because it is cheaper to hold them than to let them go, and then endeavor to replace them when things brighten up. Sales organisations in particular are being reorganised and greatly strengthened, as it is conceded that the future will be a buyers' market, and require the utmost in salesmanship and general advertising. The present time has given a wonderful opportunity for strengthening many departments and preparing for the great battle.

One man prominent in the industry has compared the present situation with the automobile makers to the days of the past. He points to the fact that all troubles were over in the days of 1893 and 1897, when Christmas buying ceased.

There are two guesses as to when things will once more be normal in the automobile field. In fact, there are three. One dates entire recovery from Jan. 1; another, which is most popular, places complete return to normal at national show time, while the more skeptical say that the improvements will not come until spring. The latter is entirely a manufacturers' standpoint, for it will be many weeks before recovery in the retail field will affect the factories, due to the necessity of clearing up the product already manufactured.

Surplus stock of materials on hand in many of the plants, taken with materials to fill out the inventories, will provide many of the makers with sufficient material to carry them through until the parts makers are ready and thus tide over a shortage for some. It is probable that every maker is now figuring seriously and that within a short time the makers of parts will have no complaint.

CHIPPED GEARS

Chipping on the gears is usually caused by gears that are too hard, a pinion too far in or too far out of mesh with the ring gear, improper alignment of either of the gears or a ring gear sprung or bent. The best remedy is to install new gears, but sometimes the chips may be fished out through the grease plug hole, or housing cover, after loosening it with a screw driver or punch, thus avoiding the necessity of dissembling the housing. If a number of teeth chip off at the outer ends chamfer them by grinding.

KEEP INNER TUBES SOFT

A good way to prevent hardening of inner tubes while they are stored away during the winter is to place them in hot water once a month or six weeks. After a few minutes immersion, they should be dried thoroughly and inflated slightly before being hung up. This will keep the rubber soft and pliable.

WARNING SIGNS

Municipal authorities of Detroit have had a lasting success by painting signs, usually consisting of two or three words, in white letters a foot long, on various boulevards to warn motorists. In addition to these signs of caution, broad white center lines appear at curves and bridge approaches to discourage the tendency to "cut corners."

LOCKING NUT

It is possible to lock a nut securely by having the bolt a little longer than is needed and then rivet the projecting end a little after the nut is screwed in place. When the nut is to be removed it is necessary to file out the riveted part.

THE ALWAYS DEPENDABLE KERMATH

KERMATH MARINE MOTORS were the first 4-cylinder marine motors to demonstrate positively to users that the very best 4-cylinder, 4-cycle motor could be built at a reasonable price.

The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy.

We solicit correspondence from responsible dealers for exclusive representation in countries where we are not now represented.

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO. Detroit, Mitch, U.S.A.
Cable Address. KERMATH.

Every Overland Flywheel Is No "Deffern"—Eh?

An Overland flywheel is an Overland flywheel to David Kalakauiki of Kalaupapa, T. H., who expressed his regrets that the Schuman Carriage company of Honolulu did not carry ancient Overland model parts in stock.

David wanted a flywheel of a car of far-off vintage and was advised that it was not procurable and that his best move would be to look elsewhere for a substitute or make a new one.

The following letter is David's reply to Schuman's advice:

"I am sorry to my Overland because never run so many days.

"If yo ot have a new flywheel, please you repair the old fly-wheel I sent to you if not; can please sent it back to me.

"The everything you sent to me, I have in my hand.

"I sent the money the next week.

"I wish you have a new flywheel, model 79T, no. 79001.

"I think every overland not different fly-wheel.

"Thank you very much.

"truly yours

DAVID."

GOOD SCHEME

An American syndicate is reported to be buying up thousands of used automobiles that were purchased by the French Government from the United States Army. The scheme involved is to ship the cars back to America for sale at prices slightly under the figures now prevailing for used cars.

AXLE STRAIN

The most severe strain that can be placed on rear axle or driving gear is to try to get out of a mudhole by backing up a little and then plunging forward on low gear.

Here's Very Handy Deflater For Tube

A device for deflating tubes is readily fashioned from an old valve cap from which the rubber washer has been removed. First drill two or more one-sixteenth-inch holes in the cap and then force a wood screw through the apex of the cap until it extends almost flush with the bottom. The end of the wood screw having first been filed flat, a broad surface is obtained when the cap is screwed on, thus permitting the air to escape.

SILENT TOOL CONTAINER

A telescoping tool rack holds the tools in such a way that they cannot rattle when the car is in motion. When the rack is extended, however, all the tools are in plain sight and may be easily selected for use. The container is made of best automobile fender steel and canvas.

NEW LIGHT CAR IS EASY RIDER

For many years the aim of designers of motor cars has been to combine comfort in riding with low gasoline consumption.

Naturally the designers were more concerned with easy riding than they were with low gasoline use, because gas cost was the smallest item in the upkeep of a motor car. They built big, heavy, powerful cars, because they rode easily.

Then, with gasoline scarcer and scarcer and prices going up year by year, the automobile makers turned their attention to the building of a light car that would ride easily. They stuck to the old-style method of spring suspension, because they were afraid to do anything else.

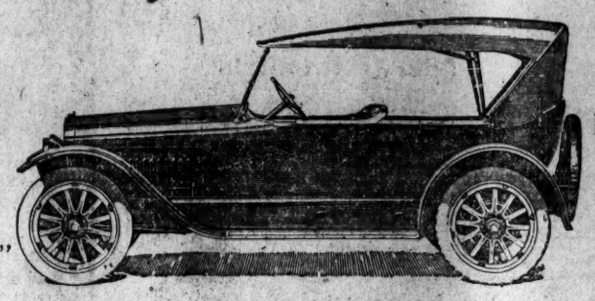
Overland a year ago built a light car with a new spring suspension. This departure eliminated a lot of weight and made the car ride easier.

Several years of experimentation and study were undergone before the engineers approved the new car.

SO!

Indianapolis, Ind., is the largest livestock motor trucking center in the world.

COMMONWEALTH



'The Car With A ound'ation" Ultra Four-Forty" Five-Pass In Stock

On the recent ENDURANCE RUN from Los Angeles, over two mountain ranges, to Yosemite Park, Cal., U. S. A. a stock car covered the distance of 355.5 miles averaging 20 miles to the gallon and used only 1½ pints of oil.

Also Crow-Elkhart 4-cyl. Seven-Passeneger Limousine Car and Paterson 6-cyl. Seven-Passenger Touring Car in Stock
Dixie Flyer 4-cyl. Car to Arrive Shortly
Complete line of Tires, Oils, and Accessories Carried

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Our Bubbling Well Shops are fully equipped for Body Building, Painting and Overhauling.

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Are you satisfied with your tire results?

Gordon Triangle Tread Tires are giving perfect satisfaction

Buy direct from us and take advantage of our discounts.

All popular sizes carried in stock. Come in to-day and get our prices.

M &CO. **MUSTARD & CO.** M &CO.
22 Museum Road Shanghai

"BOTH WELL COVERED"

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921

ENGLAND WINS FROM SCOTLAND BY 2-0 SCORE

Victory In International Cup Final Comes With Ease; Knight Is Star Of Game

NAVY TEAM WINNER

Defeats Elecricity Department Eleven Handily, 5-0; Police And Internationals Forfeit

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
England 2. Scotland 0.
SECOND LEAGUE
Navy 5. Electricity 1.
Recs. Walk over:
Engineers. Walk over.

By "Whistle"

Saturday proved an ideal day for football, a dry ground, not too strong a wind, and bright sun, are conditions that Shanghai has not been used to this season.

The great attraction was the Final of the International Cup, and England proved the winner after a hard fought but scrappy game.

As is usually the case with teams picked from various clubs, they lacked cohesion and the game developed largely on individual lines. The English victory by two goals was due to the fact that they settled down better and worked together.

Several second League games were played and the Police conceded two points to the Recs. by failing to put in an appearance, being joined in this act by the International who did the same for the Engineers.

ENGLAND vs. SCOTLAND

A large crowd turned out to witness the Final Tie for this cup on Saturday, and from the spectator's point of view the conditions were ideal, though the weather was on the warm side for the players.

England started playing with the wind and against a strong sun, and were not long in pressing. The first shot came from Knight at center-half, who took a long drive at goal.

Quayle and Coulcher worked up together, and the latter had a fine opportunity but waited too long, just long enough for Campbell to get there.

Scotland transferred and a chance in front of goal "went west" owing to offside.

WEEKS NEARLY SCORES

Scotland continued the pressure and Weeks nearly headed one through for them, but Wade saved at the expense of a corner, he saved, but this was followed by a second corner, and the English defense had a lot of difficulty in clearing. Relief came by a run on the English left, Coulcher and Drake got right down but Coulcher put outside. Down went the Scots again and Glover put a beauty right across the goal mouth, but no one was there. Another chance fell to Wilson but he felt lonesome without Weeks and the latter robbed him.

Knox then had a solo run and shot hard and straight only to see Wade gather it.

A visit to McLean from the English forwards ended in Coulcher trying to walk right into the Scotch goal, but he never got there, a moment afterwards he tried a shot but McLean had no difficulty in saving.

WADE SAVES FINELY

The Scotch left were playing hard at this stage, and Wilson went in on his own, he got as far as Wade but the latter emerged with the ball and cleared.

The Scots forced two corners, but without result, and the English right relieved by getting away, good work by Wade and Ogden, finished with the latter being nearly on the corner line, he drove hard and low, straight into the near corner and McLean just saved by putting it outside the upright.

Nothing further happened and half time found no score.

QUAYLE SCORES

Re-starting, the English left wing got very busy and forced the pace. Soon after resumption Drake put in one which McLean had to lie down to and Quayle being well up, went in and finished it, putting England one up.

A corner fell to Scotland almost directly after, and Wade cleared miraculously from a very involved scrimmage.

Scotland still continued to press and Knox found himself well up, with clear driving room, he put in a good ground shot which Wade fumbled and it looked like one to Scotland as the ball slipped between his feet, but he had come out a few steps, so

(Continued on Page 2)

George Gray Plays Remedios Tonight At Lusitano Club

George Gray

George Gray will be a busy man this week.

The Australian billiard pro will meet G. M. P. Remedios at the Lusitano Club tonight and is to play Gordon Morris tomorrow night and Wednesday, tomorrow at the French Club and Wednesday night at the American Club.

Gray will concede 300 points to his opponents in a 700 points game and will follow the game by a lecture and demonstration of trick and fancy shots.

Plan Memorial For Babe Ruth At His Alma Mater

Cardinal Gibbons has written a letter to the Knights of Columbus advising them to reconstruct the recently burned St. Mary's Memorial schools as a memorial to Babe Ruth, noted batsman of the New York American League team who last season made 54 home runs, instead of building a cathedral for himself. Babe Ruth was a former student at St. Mary's.

The Bambino kid is one of the very few living persons in whose honor memorials have been or are going to be erected. The trusty willow has gotten 'Babe' more publicity in one season than all the press agenting dished up about Pershing could conjure during two years in France. Presidents move inside when "Babe's" around. To him goes the front page.

HARRIERS WOULD ENTER TEAM IN OPEN MARATHON

Men Should Make Good Showing In Long Run At Far Eastern Games

Members of the Shanghai Harriers Club will be seen in action at the coming Far Eastern Championship Games if a modified marathon run is one of the events to be included in the open meet. And the Harriers will have a classy crew to enter, if yesterday's training run through new country in the Klangwan District is any criterion.

Bartlett, Reneman, Rose, Wolfson, Staley and others showed nice form while cavorting some six miles at a pretty fair gait and then the big squad who turned out with them are keen on entering a team in the open modified marathon. Several football men were out yesterday.

The Harriers Committee is planning one-mile and three-and-a-half mile handicaps, the details of which will be announced some time this week.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASS'N.

Members are reminded that the February competitions will take place tomorrow from 6 to 9 a.m. and in the afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Members entering for the second competition are requested to be punctual.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

At Klangwan the Champions' race
Was won by one Salvation;
But Frenchmen say that Germany's
Salvation's reparation.
Then Auckland Geddes, so I hear,
Has got into hot water,
He had his say
To U. S. A.
So said the Press reporter.

* * *

Ozaki sought disarmament
To save his country's credit;
But Tsuda feared the Bolshevik—
And very boldly said it.
Barnes Moss would like a radio
To beat the telephony,
But Britain states
It violates
The contract with Marconi.

* * *

THE EDGAR WARWICK COMPANY

The Edgar Warwick Company still draws big houses to the Lyceum Theater and thoroughly pleases playgoers with its offerings.

This week the plays to be produced are "Captain Drew," "When We Were Twenty-One," and "The Law Divine." All these plays have stood the test of both metropolitan and provincial criticism, and have come out of it with more than ordinary success.

"Captain Drew On Leave" is a delightful comedy by Hubert Henry Davies. Such a dear, good, homely woman is Mrs. Moxon! And like all dear, good, homely women, makes a mess of her marriage. Not that Moxon actually abuses her trust in him; dear, no. Moxon is a big bore, and he just doesn't appreciate her, and Captain Drew does.

Captain Drew has a most delightful, fascinating way of his own. What a contrast to the burly boring Moxon! Then there is a bold bad villain named Hassell. He also had found out Mrs. Moxon's obvious attractions, with this difference, his overtures received immediate check, and, in revenge, he does his best to stir up an element of jealousy between Drew and Moxon. This but tends to show Moxon to Moxon as Moxon was, and Moxon makes a compact to be a very different Moxon in future.

A really fine comedy.

* * *

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE

To be twenty-one must be grand. It is so long ago now that I have forgotten just what it does feel like to be twenty-one. But H. V. Esmond's comedy "When We Were Twenty-One" is in that category that most of the ladies would call "perfectly sweet," and all the men would pronounce "damn good."

Here is a thumb nail plot of the piece.

Richard Audaine, nicknamed the "Imp" is consigned by his father's will to the care of four friends. He is engaged to Phyllis Ericson, but falls in love with an actress, and secretly marries her.

Dick Carewe, one of the four, endeavors unsuccessfully to prevent the marriage, but is enabled to show the "Imp" the true character of the actress. Phyllis confesses that she only became engaged to—

But let the story stop there. To carry it further would probably spoil the final for those who do not know the pretty little story.

"When We Were Twenty-One" is another play that can be recommended.

* * *

"THE LAW DIVINE"

All that I know of "The Law Divine" is that it is one of Wyndham's Theater successes—and Wyndham's is proverbial for getting the "goods."

* * *

"Stallite" writes me:
Dear Domino,
Do you know whether the amateurs are doing anything else this season? If they are, suggest that they put on a real life melodrama.

* * *

I have seen the same suggestion in one of our contemporaries, some time ago, but even if I had any influence with the body that governs the A.D.C., I doubt if I would recommend the production of melodrama, unless really suitable players could be procured. Amateurs, like professionals, love to hear folk in front laugh WITH them, but it is quite a different thing to hear them laugh at them.

I can imagine a show like "The Bad Girl Of The Family" being most entertaining as a laughter raiser but to grip an audience with this sort of piece you need an Irving, a Tree, a Rock, a Herbert Ross, an Ethel Irving, and other players of the same intensive breed. But—and this is a very likely BUT—the A.D.C. has a member, who is keen on putting on that wonderful old gripper "The Silver King" and I fancy that when the time comes to produce it he will make "The Silver King" a PRINCELY show—and good luck to him.

* * *

WALTER WILSON

Walter Wilson is the personification of "Sport and Stage." That does not mean that he has ever appeared on the boards of the Lyceum—and that is the Lyceum's loss—but he has promoted any amount of good shows at the Hanbury Institute for our British Tars and he has always been successful in gathering together a band of artists that have carried through a three-hour entertainment with a speed that sent everyone away breathless and yet gasping for more.

I have even heard Walter sing—but won't say anything about that. It might offend Caruso. Walter Wilson not only writes very encouraging criticisms of many of the shows that professionals and amateurs put up at the Lyceum Theater, but he also scribbles regularly about cricket and football. He has been known to call the cricket ball the "pink pill," and to refer to the football as "the inflated leather" and to Captain Barrett as "the Hampshire crack" and to the writer as the "Old Dulwich boy" (and I'm not an old Dulwich boy, the only thing that I ever did in that balmy south London suburb was to correct untidy exercise books of untidy boys; and endeavor to give them some idea of what Shakespeare meant when he wrote "Man in his time plays many parts, etc., etc.)"

But this does not take away from Walter's charm. He is one of the Recs. For years past now he has represented them in their cricket eleven. He bowls a medium-paced, right-arm delivery, which is generally on a soft spot, and always keeps the batsman wondering. And he can handle a bat with the best of them. Before Anno Domini stepped in, he was also to be seen in the soccer team, but now he prefers to spend his winter afternoons in the pavilion telling the younger fry just how to put it all over the rest of Shanghai.

Walter Wilson is going to the old country—I mean England. He is looking forward to arriving in time to see the final of the English Cup played, and reminds me that he will be there to see the Australians playing against our English counties and the whole country. He leaves on Thursday next for some seven or eight months, and every sportsman will bid him 'bon voyage' and a speedy return to his many friends in Shanghai.

* * *

CHU CHIN CHOW

"Chu Chin Chow" was 2,000 performances young at His Majesty's Theater, W., on December 29, and Sarah made her 2,000th appearance in this play, which has now beaten all records for a sustained "run."

Sarah is the bigger of the two grey donkeys in "Chu Chin Chow." She is plump, sleek, and full of ripe stage experience, and shares with three two-footed members of the cast the distinction of never having missed a performance since the play began in 1916.

Never once—not even on Derby Day—has she sent in a doctor's certificate excusing herself on account of sore throat, and her faithful service was last night recognised by the presentation to her of a handsome bunch of carrots (property).

With Mr. Courtice Pounds seated on her back, Miss Lily Brayton and Mr. Oscar Asche made the offering. Mr. Asche delivered a short speech. "Stand still, you ass," he said

Sarah subsequently granted an interview to a Daily Mail reporter.

"I don't care how much longer this play runs," she said, "even with 12 performances a week, as we have at present (strictly against the rules of my union). All I have to do is to come on the stage for about five minutes a performance. That's been my life since 'Chu Chin Chow' began. Think what it means—why, I might have been dragging old women about the seaside in a bathchair.

"I get carrots and apples when I come off the stage if I am good—and the only time I wasn't was one night when I ran away and was taken to Vine Street—and I never kick or bite anyone.

"In fact, I'm the perfect ass."

* * *

MISS GLADYS COOPER

Miss Gladys Cooper, one of the most beautiful of English actresses, has the most remarkable

(Continued on Page 2)

STEEPLECHASES AT KIANGWAN WON BY HEARD

Rider Is Victor In Two Big Events Of The Closing Program Of Meeting

FAVORITES RUN TO FORM

Letchfield Is Winner Of Grand National, Old Bill Second, Petersfield Third

The Klangwan Grand National Steeplechase, the big race of yesterday's closing program of the Klangwan New Year meeting, furnished a stirring spectable in which the chestnut pony Letchfield, of the Morris stable, with Mr. A. J. Heard in the saddle, played a leading part. Eight starters took the track for the long contest over the two-and-a-half mile course and it was a race that held the big throng's interest from the beginning.

Petersfield, Letchfield and Old Bill were the strong favorites in the race and all three justified expectations, though not exactly in the order the dopesters had worked out, for it was believed that the race was Petersfield's while second place had been conceded to Old Bill. Over the first mile the field hung well together but after that the favorites drew away into a contest that kept onlookers in doubt over whether Petersfield, Old Bill or Letchfield was in the lead.

LETCHFIELD WINS

In the final dash Letchfield drew away from the others and held first place into the finish, two lengths ahead of Old Bill, who was leading Petersfield by a scant half-length. It was a steeplechase under ideal conditions without a single upset or marring note. Mr. S. B. Bremner rode Old Bill and Mr. H. E. Morriss rode Petersfield.

The Grand National was the second of the two steeplechase events on yesterday's program. The first was the Griffin Steeplechase Cup over a course of two miles for griffins never before started in a steeplechase prior to the meeting. Mr. Heard, who won the Grand National, also piloted the winner in this race, riding Mr. Henry Morriss' Finchfield to an easy victory over Mr. R. Macgregor's Red Pepper. Morriss' pony Patsfield finished third in this race.

SUNNY SKIES

Again the skies were clear and the ten events of the final program were fought out in a flood of warm sunshine. While the times recorded were in general good, as the track was hard and fast, none of the track records were touched.

The surprises of the day were sprung in the first, second, third and fourth races, for after these were run the records show that the favorites ran fairly well to form with resultant moderate dividends. The premier dividend of the day was paid on White Fox when the pony won the second race, The Holiday Plate. This ran to $157.50.

In the next race, the sub-griffins handicap, Miss Law's chestnut Kilmarnock upset expectations by winning and paid out a dividend of $72.50 and in the fourth race, Oldsmobile finished in second place and paid $86. These were the high marks for the day.

WHITE THROWN TWICE

An incident of the day was the narrow escape from injury of Mr. A. V. White when his mount White Socks threw him a second time near the starting post. The pony had thrown Mr. White at the stables just before the race was called, but he remounted and had joined the field of starters when White Socks again became restive and in bucking unseated the rider. The pony lashed out with its heels, one of which grazed Mr. White. When it was seen that the pony could not be quieted it was scratched.

Mr. Heard took first place among the riders yesterday with his two wins in the steeplechase events.

THE SUMMARIES

The summaries follow:

1.—The Griffin Steeplechase Cup.—A Cup (presented by Mr. Henry Morriss) with $1,000 added. A Steeplechase for Griffins that have never been started in a Steeplechase prior to this Meeting.—Two miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Finchfield (Mr. Heard)	158—1
Mr. R. Macgregor's ches Red Pepper (Mr. Sweeting)	152—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Patsfield (Mr. Morriss)	158—3

Also ran: Belfield (Mr. Har-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dempsey And Brennan In The Ring

Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight champion, and Bill Brennan, challenger, in the ring at Madison Square Garden just before the start of their championship bout. Dempsey knocked Brennan out in the twelfth round. Left to right in the photograph: Bill Brennan, Referee Haukaup and Jack Dempsey.

Plan American Athletic Club To Assure U. S. Strength In Coming Olympic Games

Ex-Service Men Start Move For Organisation To Compete In Open Championships At Far East Olympic Meet Here In May

An American organisation, to select and develop an athletic team which will represent the United States in the open meet planned in connection with the coming Far Eastern Championship Games, the Olympic games of the Orient, will be launched on Tuesday evening at the Navy Y.M.C.A. Men who have served with the American army and navy are behind the proposed organisation and a large number have already signified their intention of affiliating with the proposed athletic unit. Mal Maloney of football and baseball fame, A. E. Childs and W. T. Noble are the men who are boosting the proposition.

The organisation plans to make a survey of all American athletic talent not only in Shanghai but throughout China, so that the United States will have the strongest possible representation in the open championships.

The following and all others interested are urged to attend the Tuesday meeting: F. G. Bergendahl, H. A. Keays, L. C. Cox, A. O. Farrell, V. P. Wilhoit, H. Dayton, C. P. Baker, M. E. Hopkins, J. Hayes, T. Kirby, J. T. Wright, C. Y. Van Kleet, B. E. Samson, N. M. Draper, J. L. Pruitt, W. E. Huston, A. E. Childa, J. A. Mason, C. B. Morrison, T. B. Dunn, J. Bowman, J. Hendricks, W. Burns, J. Hamilton, R. M. Jordan, J. J. Maloney, W. T. Noble, C. A. Barhhardt, H. E. Mason, J. E. Fritz, J. Holzheimer, M. Paridise, M. Wallace, C. Patterson, W. Bramm, H. W. Davey, Y. Kearney, T. T. Howell, R. Fairfield, H. E. Marsden, B. S. Tyce, R. A. Hutchinson, H. Shrake, D. Brown, W. O. Ladd, F. West and Dr. F. B. Baldwin.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BASEBALL CLUB COMES ON FRIDAY

Many Matters Of Importance Due For Consideration At Session This Week

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club will be held on Friday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock, probably at the Carlton Cafe.

A simple announcement in itself but one that should command attention from all Americans and other nationals who are interested in the baseball season of 1921.

A committee must be elected. Plans must be made for the season. The details of the Leland Stanford visit are to be discussed. There will be a discussion of the possibility of sending a Shanghai team to Tientsin. And finally action must be taken as to whether the Baseball Club is to act as the parent organisation for an American athletic body which will govern all sports in which Americans take part.

Ray Bunn will preside at the meeting as Doc Downs is in the States, probably negotiating with the Leland Stanford team regarding the proposed trip. Johnny Potter and Bills are the other members of the committee in Shanghai. Potter will not stand for re-election and if Bills is elected secretary he will probably ask for a team manager to look after all except the "book" work.

And that's not a bad idea.

ROWING CLUB AND BLUES WIN AT BASKETBALL

American School And Greens Are Beaten In Foreign League Games

The Rowing Club defeated the American School by a score of 26-18 and the Blues won from the Greens, 34-25, in the Foreign Basketball League last night. In the game against the Greens, Irie played center for the Blues and netted 11 baskets, alone making but three points less than the entire Green team. Haskell's six goals from the floor shot the total to 34 points. Jackson and Steele copped five apiece for the Greens.

Although on the losing team, A. Duff, the American school forward, wrapped himself around six baskets.

The summaries:

Rowing Club 26.—Coulcher lf, L. Day rf, E. Nash c, G. Day lg, H. Nash rg.

American School 18.—Parker lg, A. Duff rf, C. Duff c, Chase lg, Waters rg.

Goals from floor: A. Duff, 6; E. Nash, 5; Coulcher, 4; L. Day, 4; Parker, 1; C. Duff, 1.

Goals from fouls: C. Duff, 2. Time—two 20-minute periods. Referee—Jackson. Scorer, Woods.

Greens 25.—Jackson lf, Steele rf, Kline c, Snoke lg, Geldhart rg.

Blues 34:—P. Haskell lf, Hayes rf, Irie c, Roberts lg, Vanderburg rg.

Goals from floor: Jackson, 5; Steele, 5; Kline, 1; Haskell, 6; Irie, 11.

Goals from fouls: Kline, 3. Time—two 20-minutes periods. Referee—Scott. Timer—Woo. Scorer—Johnson.

GIBBINGS WINS 'UNT 'ANDICAP; GRIEF GALORE

Gumshoe Scores Easy Victory On Bantry Bay; Hind And Schoch Follow

"BIG SCHULZ" CLAIMS 'EM

Young Rabbit Warren And Holy Terror Have Long List Of Victims

By Dismal Jimmy

Fifty-two of the best of Shanghai sportsmen lined up for the annual handicap yesterday afternoon, thristing for fame and glory and the coveted trophy was secured by Gumshoe Gibby on his fine chaser, Bantry Bay.

The run was a splendid one, the going excellent and a large crowd of spectaters saw the handicap off and then made their way to the finish.

The first big jump was the "Big Schulz," on Warren Line, and really it might have been a rabbit warren judging by the way riders bolted into it, one after the other. As they couldn't get out, there they stayed and there they are yet for all I know.

The course of the Handicap was as follows: Start, Highland Grips.

Here and There, Warren Line including Big Jump which was flagged, Suez, jump on high land to Westward Ho Platform, left handed to Marah, taking all jumps and two Platforms, across Hungjao Road to the Bare Bole Tree Platform, around lagoon across Hungjao Road to Dallas Grave and new water jump at Clear Water, Family Tree Platform, Westward Ho and all jumps to Drop and Crawl, Bath tub, Barrier Line and Finish Bee Line. Distance about 7 miles.

GRIEF STARTS EARLY

At the start, Mr. Newman, secretary of the 'unt, called out the names in their various classes while Mr. A. W. Olsen called the time. Then at one minute past four the four minute class was called on. As only Messrs. Massey and Stitt were entered and both were not present, the three-and-a-half minute crew was called on, consisting of Messrs. Lemarchand, Spence and Wilson.

"And straight against the great array
"Went forth the dauntless three."

Yes, all three went off with a great burst and hell for leather over Here and There, then on to Warren Line and the "Big Schulz." Spence promptly fell into it. Fash propped at full speed and nearly followed Spence while Wilson continued on alone, only to meet a bitter end at a later date.

Meantime, the three-minute class and those who followed them lost no time in filling up the "Big Schulz" but the jumping of some of the ponies was magnificent. Pile Driver, ridden by Patters, leaped on as if he would jump a house. Chop Dollar also made a lovely leap but the finest leap of all was made by Dr. Davis, who, starting last of all, made a magnificent, soaring leap over the fateful moat and sped away to Suez.

THE 'OLY 'ORROR

Meanwhile each big jump claimed some luckless wight. Rutherford galloped full tilt over a bridge one foot wide and had to go back. Nugent had already fallen sideways into "Big Schulz" and then came the holy horror, prepared by the Master for this very event.

When Ye Scribbler arrived there, only about ten were over. Mr. Hughes was busy exploring the marine growth in the bottom of it in the strictly scientific spirit inculcated by the Psychical Research Society. Two other ardent souls joined him and then the Indomitable Sparke spreadeagled himself and moke on the further bank so that Ye Scribbler well nigh jumped on top of him.

Meantime the leading dozen were making good their advantage and Ye Scribbler with them, since Sparke, Hughes and Company had completely stopped the rest of the 'unt. Then a holy purler put an end to Ye Scribbler's activities and the rest is but 'earsay.

SWOPPING MOKES

For having lost his gallant steed he found, like Abraham of Old, not a ram but a pony entangled close beside and looking upon it as a direct dispensation of Providence, he rode it home and thus finished on a black moke instead of a white one.

But Gumshoe Gibby had secured an enormous lead—miles and miles ahead, it seemed and he romped home an easy winner on Bantry Bay. The next was H. M.

Hind, on Forgien, while Schoch, on Antonio, was third.

Here is the official card:

'Unt Handicap, Feb. 12, 1921
Start Highland Grips
Finish—Bee Line
Laid by—F. W. Potter.
Won by J. S. Gibbings (2m) on Bantry Bay
2—H. M. Hind (½m) on Forgien
3—E. Schoch (2 ½m) on Antonio
4—H. S. Lindsey (1 ½m) on Archibald
5—I. S. Law (1m) on Revenge
6—H. Stromwall (1m) on Lahana

Steeplechases At Kiangwan Won By Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

per), Weemac (Mr. Caarten), Wild Chance (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Brown Paper (Mr. Eastwood), Social Union (Mr. Liddell), The Sweep (Mr. Dalgarno).

Won by many lengths; many lengths.

Time—4:51 1-5.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $11.40. Place 1st, $6.90; 2nd, $9.90; 3rd, $6.90.

Cash Sweep.—1st 91, 2nd 275, 3rd 59. Unplaced.—201, 118, 378, 410, 127 and 296.

2.—The Holiday Plate.—For China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won.—One mile.

lbs.

Mr. K. D. Soo's grey White Fox (Mr. L. F. Soong) 149—1
Mr. Meguro's ches Kongo (Mr. S. Liu) ..... 150—2
Mr. Fash's ches Redskin (Mr. Sweeting) ..... 152—3

Also ran: Eastern Star (Mr. M. K. Wong), Berkshire (Mr. A. S. Yih), Co-operation (Mr. S. F. Yih), Grand Parade (Mr. A. T. Campbell), Lightning Raider (Mr. Pinkerton), Full House (Mr Wm. Hu), Safetylight (Mr. H. W. Ip), Smart-Fellow (Mr. P. C. Wu), Chalatan (Mr. Y. Wong), Struma (Mr. Caarten).

Won by two lengths; ½ length. Time—2:05.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $157.50. Place 1st, $16.10; 2nd $7.30; 3rd, $8.30.

Cash Sweep.—1st 415, 2nd 57 3rd 311. Unplaced.—6, 155, 488, 85, 297, 402, 447, 197, 282 and 116.

3.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap.—For Sub-Griffins "X" of the year 1921 that have started at this Meeting.—One mile.

lbs.

Miss Law's ches Kilmarnock (Mr. Heard) ... 151—1
Messrs. Zih Bros.'s dun Arlington (Mr. Knoll) 140—2
Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Silver Money (Mr. F. R. Vida) ..... 148—3

Also ran: Binfield (Mr. Stewart), South Down (Mr. Crokam), Disappointment (Mr. A. S. Yih), Cyclist (Mr. J. Liou), San Juan (Mr. I. Ezra), North Wind (Mr. H. W. Ip), Mouse (Mr. E. Toeg), Royal Sycee (Mr. T. L. Hu), White Socks (Mr. A. V. White), Autometer (Mr. Sidney Soo), Mistylight (Mr. Y. Wong).

Won by ½ length; ½ length. Time—2:07 4-5.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $72.50. Place 1st, $26.10; 2nd, $13.80; 3rd, $47.20.

Cash Sweep.—1st 386, 2nd 430, 3rd 304. Unplaced.—523, 141, 40, 169, 135, 241, 81, 294, 155, 260 and 3.

4.—The Off Chance Cup.—For China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won.—Seven furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' dk. ch. Setchfield (Mr. Stewart) ..... 155—1
Mr. San Teh's ches Oldsmobile (Mr. Liu) .. 150—2
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's bay Wellington (Mr. Harper) ..... 150—3

Also ran: Sir Lamerock (Mr. E. Toeg), Grand Fleet (Mr. A. T. Campbell), Golden Tassel (Mr. McBain), Kowloon (Mr. F. R. Vida), Day Dreams (Mr. D. S. Li), Coriolans (Mr. Bremner), Commonland (Mr. A. N. Dallas), St. Valetine's Day, (Mr. K. H. Chun), Ocean Star (Mr. W. Hill), Spartan King (Mr. Pinkerton), Rupee Bill (Mr. A. V. White), Mikasa (Mr. J. Liou), Persimmon (Mr. L. F. Soong), Oxford Down (Mr. Crokam), The Pioneer (Mr. Sidney Soo).

Won by ½ length; ½ length. Time—1:48.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $9.90. Place 1st, $6.70; 2nd, $86.00; 3rd, $11.00.

Cash Sweep.—1st 273, 2nd 250, 3rd 596. Unplaced.—633, 640, 408, 127, 456, 614, 326, 514, 510, 147, 38, 200, 602, 647 and 539.

5.—The Nursery Handicap.—For Griffins that have started at this Meeting.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.

Mr. Hart's grey Nationalist (Mr. I. Ezra) ..... 159—1
Mr. Chow Sung's dun Republic Sycee (Mr. W. Hill) ..... 153—2
Mr. Earth's ches Devonshire (Mr. Crokam) .. 144—3

Also ran: Promotion (Mr. Stewart), Little Pheasant (Mr. L. F. Song), Golden Knob (Mr. Knoll), Kashima (Mr. Harper), Mountebank (Mr. D. S. Li), Rio Negro (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Seal (Mr. A. V. White), Pretty Sycee (Mr. Wm. Hu), Happy Day (Mr. Bremner), Hydrometer (Mr. T. L. Hu), Easy Money (Mr. F. R. Vida).

Won by a head; a neck. Time—2:41 4-5.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $13.90. Place 1st, $7.50; 2nd, $8.40; 3rd, $17.10.

Cash Sweep.—1st 430, 2nd 141, 3rd 739. Unplaced.—533, 50, 147, 469, 76, 135, 781, 698, 128, 78 and 125.

6.—The Kiangwan Grand National Steeplechase.—For all China Ponies.—Two and a half miles.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss's ches Letchfield (Mr. Heard) 155—1
Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill (Mr. Bremner) ..... 152—2
Mr. Henry Morriss's br. Petersfield (Mr. Morriss) ..... 164—3

Also ran: Djemnah (Mr. Dalgarno), Keysoe (Mr. Harper), Liability (Mr. Pinkerton), Tiga (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Rosshire (Mr. Liddell).

Won by two lengths; ½ length. Time—5:55.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $43.00. Place 1st, $6.80; 2nd, $5.90; 3rd, $5.50.

Cash Sweep.—1st 589, 2nd 253, 3rd 422. Unplaced.—185, 236, 384, 56 and 75.

7.—The Moderate Plate.—For all griffins and sub-griffins "X" that have run and not won at this meeting.—9 furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. J. Rosenfeld's grey San Juan (Mr. W. G. Crokam) ..... 142—1
Mr. Auto's grey Princeton (Mr. J. Liou) ..... 150—2
Mr. San Sing's bay Watermeter (Mr. S. Soo) .. 150—3

Also ran: Cash Money (Mr. F. R. Vida), Grey Leghorn (Mr. A. S. Yih), Carlington (Mr. I. Ezra), Devotion (Mr. T. S. Hu), Bay Croft (Mr. S. B. Bremner), Sure Money (Mr. L. F. Soong), The Wren (Mr. William Hill), On Dit (Mr. Y. Wong), Madeira (Mr. Knoll), White Gull (Mr. A. V. White), Kewiki (Mr. W. R. McBain), Black Thing (Mr. D. S. Li), St. Valentine's Day (Mr. K. H. Chun), Kusuga (Mr. G. G. Harper) and Home Star (Mr. H. W. Ip).

Won by two lengths, two lengths. Time—2:23 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $16.80. Place 1st, $8.70; 2nd, $15.50; 3rd, $113.80.

Cash Sweeps.—1st 67, 2nd 537, 3rd 256. Unplaced.—178, 680, 335, 286, 404, 795, 251, 439, 817, 660, 131, 125, 232 and 72.

8.—The Welcome Plate.—For China Ponies that have run and not won a race at this meeting.—¾ mile.

lbs.

Mr. Vigilant's ches Twenty-two Carat (Mr. F. R. Vida) ..... 155—1
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Plaything (Mr. A. V. White) ..... 155—2
Messrs. Eastwood and Harper's grey Greyhound (Mr. G. G. Harper) ..... 153—3

Also ran: Railway (Mr. S. Liu), Wild Night (Mr. V. B. Caarten), Inveravon (Mr. Pinkerton), Dusty Miller (Mr. J. M. Campbell), White Diamond (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Benz (Mr. William Hu), Victoria (Mr. D. S. Li), Commonland (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Struma (Mr. W. R. McBain), Redskin (Mr. S. B. Bremner), Every Other Day (Mr. K. H. Chun), Grey (Mr. Knoll), Little Fellow (Mr. T. L. Hu), Caution (Mr. P. C. Wu), Leszek (Mr. A. J. Heard), Golden Orb, (Mr. A. S. Yih) and Sideway (Mr. William Hill).

Won by two lengths, three lengths. Time—1:30 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $25.60. Place 1st, $13.20; 2nd, $25.50; 3rd, $24.30.

Cash Sweeps.—1st 274, 2nd 430, 3rd 509. Unplaced.—290, 197, 794, 123, 683, 551, 155, 466, 303, 193, 71, 742, 834, 841, 495, 612 and 411.

9.—The New Year Handicap.—For China ponies that have started at this meeting.

lbs.

Messrs. Stewart and Babdinel's roan Snowstorm (Mr. R. F. Stewart) ..... 148—1
Mr. Meguro's grey Royalist (Mr. J. Liou) ..... 149—2
Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Colinton (Mr. J. A. Hayes) ..... 150—3
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's bay Wellington (Mr. G. G. Harper) ..... 149—3

Also ran: Michigan (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Trustland (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Haruna (Mr. Y. Wong), Churchill (Mr. Knoll), King's Cross (Mr. A. V. White), Three of Spades (Mr. William Hill), and Striped Tiger (Mr. S. Soo).

Won by a length and a half, a length.

Dead heat.

Time—2:40 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $19.10. Place 1st, $9.10; 2nd, $17.80; 3rd, $9.60; 3rd, $12.60.

Cash Sweeps.—1st 160, 2nd 474, 3rd 44. Unplaced.—8, 735, 663, 601, 80, 391 and 154.

10.—The Mafoos Race.—For China ponies that have run at this meeting and have not won a race.—One and ½ miles.

Mr. K. D. Soo's dun Good Money 1
Messrs. Gubbay and Hickling's ches Rupee Bill 2
Mr. San Sing's bay The Pioneer 3

Also ran: Akagi, Golden Knob, The Mystery Bird, Sir Lamerock, Newcastle, Small Money, Ocean Star, Tichfield, Spartan King and The Farmer.

Won by a neck, three lengths. Time—3:14 1-5.

Pari-mutuel. For Win, $35.30. Place 1st, $11.10; 2nd, $10.30; 3rd, $45.50.

Cash Sweeps.—1st 197, 2nd 154, 3rd 766. Unplaced.—113, 762, 95, 423, 871, 937, 961, 237 959 and 696.

INTERPORT GAME BOOST FOR RUGBY

Hankow Fifteen Deserved Win Although Shanghai Should Have Scored

On Tuesday the Shanghai Rugby Football team met Hankow on the latter's ground in a struggle for the Interport honors. For six years "Rugger" has been out of the picture in Shanghai, but thanks to the efforts of one or two of the old stagers the game has come on with a "boost."

The game started at a pace that was an eye-opener to the spectators, and this was sustained through the whole of the play. In the early stages the Shanghai side looked dangerous, and carried the ball into Hankow territory with several bursts of vigor, but Hankow were well served by their backs, and by Middleton in particular, who repeatedly relieved his side with first-class kicking.

Early on Bowling, the Shanghai right wing, was crocked and had to be carried off the field. As a result of this bad joss the forward line suffered also because Trenchard-Davis had to be taken out of the scrum to make up the "threes," and well he did his part.

Shanghai soon began to feel the loss of their man and the Hankow were not slow to take advantage of the position, and executed a series of forward rushes.

HANKOW SCORES FIRST

During a passing movement by the Shanghai backs the ball was dropped, and the opposing wing snapped it up and scored their first try. The kick failed.

After some even play the home forwards pressed strongly, and some gruelling work took place which resulted in their second try, scored wide out. Mason, the Hankow "skipper," converted this with a beautifully judged kick. The score was now eight points to nil.

After half time Shanghai had the advantage of the sun behind them, and a slight slope of the ground in their favor. The great pace of the first was continued. The visiting side pressed at once and for long spells the contest was kept in the Hankow half of the field.

SHANGHAI FIGHTS HARD

Despite the chances presented to them the Shanghai "threes" lacked the necessary scoring ability, and for some time the game remained a grim struggle in the Hankow '25.' This was relieved by a drop out, and shortly after the home side displayed a fine burst of speed, and from a general melee Hunter gathered the ball and crossed the Shanghai line. Mason again converted with a good kick. This brought the score to 13 points to nil in favor of Hankow. No further scoring took place, but the game was sternly contested to the very end.

HANKOW DESERVES WIN

On the general run of the game Hankow fully deserved to win, but Shanghai were certainly unlucky not to scored, for twice they crossed the Hankow line without actually scoring.

They were unfortunate too in not being able to take up the side that was chosen to represent the port, owing to the fact that at least three of those chosen were unable to make the journey. As an example of clean hard sport the game was conspicuous, and by it "Rugger" has certainly gained in the Far East.

Teams were:

Hankow.—Middleton (back), Phillips, Mason, Bailey, Bryson (three quarters), Columbine, Shone (halves), Mackintosh, Smith, Humphreys, Hunter, Tweedie, Lowe, Taylor (forwards).

Shanghai.—Jenkinson (back), King, Webster, Cook, Bowling (three quarters), Spencer, Kliene (halves), Webber, Harder, Lewis, Mitchell, Barraclough, Trenchard-Davis, Buyers, Lindop (forwards).

Shanghai Victory Over Hankow In Hockey Clean Cut

On Wednesday, Feb. 9, Hankow and Shanghai teams met at hockey on the former's ground. The game from beginning to end was most exciting, and resulted finally in a win for Shanghai by four goals to one. Perhaps it was owing to the pace of the perfect pitch that Shanghai took a little time to "find their feet," and it was during this period that Hankow registered the first score. Their center half managed to get the ball across to their left wing who put in a fast shot which glided off the goal keeper's stick into goal.

After this Shanghai showed signs of settling down, and good results were soon achieved, for a quick run down by the right wing and a sharp cross to Morgan enabled the latter to equalise with a good shot. The game now got faster and faster and the excitement maintained partly by the exhortations of the Rugby supporters.

But in spite of the furious pace both sides stuck to it and there was no more score until the whistle blew for half time.

WINGROVE IS HURT

The second half opened with a good deal of fast open play in which there was no decided advantage to either side. But it was the keeping of the game open on the part of Shanghai that ultimately gave them the victory. After half time the game opened evenly and steadily, but after five minutes play, the visitors suffered the loss of Wingrove their center forward who had injured his knee.

For the next ten minutes there was nothing exceptional except that vigorous attack was met by vigorous defense. But before long Hankow gave away a corner and from this Morgan for the second time put a smart shot into the net. From the bully off Prior and Morgan between them steered the ball into goal without it touching a single opponent. The supporters on both sides got very excited and from now onwards the visitors more or less took control of the game.

SHANGHAI PLAYS WELL

Hankow, however, made one fine rally and forced play near the Shanghai goal and the shot missed by only a few inches. Shanghai at once replied with an attack and after a good bit of team work Morgan again scored. Nothing particularly striking happened after this, and as no more score was registered Shanghai proved victors by 4 to 1. From everybody's point of view it was a very fine game—fast and exciting and up a certain point evenly matched.

The whole of the Shanghai team did so well that it is hardly possible to pick out individual players for special comment. But certainly the star turns were given by Morgan, Prior in the forward line and Mann at back. Every one will agree that hearty congratulations are due to the whole team for the fine game they played and the victory they played.

The teams were:

Shanghai.—Jones, Mann, Webb, Sampson, Harvie, Shearburn, Murphy, Morgan, Wingrove, Prior, Evans.

Hankow.—Molony, Mackintosh, Prevot, Orr, Baumgarten, Humphreys, Tweedie, Reid, Columbine, Reynell, Rowland.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

part in her career in Maeterlinck's new play, "The Betrothal" which began at the Gaiety Theater (London) last month. She is on the stage about two hours before she speaks, what she has to convey is conveyed by gestures and expression.

The play is a sequel to the "Blue Bird," most of the characters in that delightful fantasy being introduced.

Miss Cooper plays the part of Joy. At the beginning she is heavily veiled, but as the play unfolds her face becomes less and less hidden till, in the final scene, she is veilless and Joy becomes articulate.

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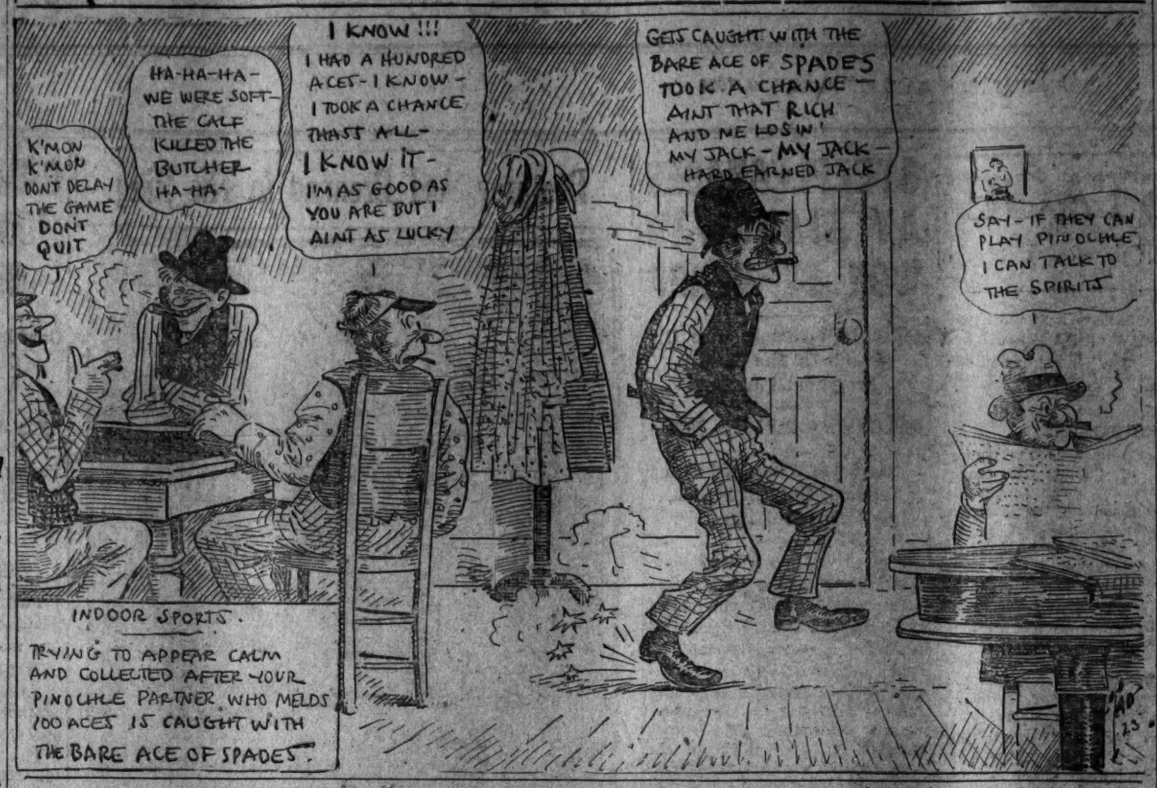
INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


K'MON K'MON DONT DELAY THE GAME DONT QUIT
HA-HA-HA- WE WERE SOFT- THE CALF KILLED THE BUTCHER HA-HA-
I KNOW !!! I HAD A HUNDRED ACES- I KNOW - I TOOK A CHANCE THAST ALL- I KNOW IT- I'M AS GOOD AS YOU ARE BUT I AINT AS LUCKY
GETS CAUGHT WITH THE BARE ACE OF SPADES TOOK A CHANCE - AINT THAT RICH AND ME LOSIN' MY JACK - MY JACK - HARD EARNED JACK
SAY - IF THEY CAN PLAY PINOCHLE I CAN TALK TO THE SPIRITS
INDOOR SPORTS.
TRYING TO APPEAR CALM AND COLLECTED AFTER YOUR PINOCHLE PARTNER WHO MELDS 100 ACES IS CAUGHT WITH THE BARE ACE OF SPADES.

Feeney Again Wins Paper' Unt At Tientsin

Mr. S. Feeney added another first to his long list this season by winning the eighth hunt at Tientsin Wednesday on his speedy mount, The Presbyterian. Being again eligible under the rules, Mr. Feeney was awarded the Lightweight Cup. No heavyweight prize was given.

The short course of about four miles was laid, well within view of the large crowd of spectators, over good riding country with two checks and several sporting jumps.

Mr. Todd elected to lay paper from the Detring Villa start bringing the pack back to a few yards from the start for the second check, the first being near the Big Village. This was the first time that thought has been given to the need of making hunts more interesting to onlookers and they greatly appreciated the novelty. Usually the field disappears over the horizon behind dykes and after a half an hour's wait reappears to finish in a few short minutes, all the intervening jumps, spills and other interesting things taking place out of sight.

The hunt was very pleasant, both as to weather and freedom from accidents and the finish provided the necessary thrill. Feeney practically led the field all the way but his lead was reduced in the last furlong by Keith Watson, on Henry, who forced the leader to extend his mount to win by a bare length. The Master, C. M. Watson, on Honor Bright, closed up and in the last twenty yards ran just a short head behind his brother into third place.

The small field of ten was out just 35 minutes, some delay being occasioned by difficulty at the first check, where the wind had scattered paper so much that "scent" was almost negligible. The field was nicely "cheated" by the direction of paper to the second check, the several long straightaways making it seem that, as the paper led back to the spectators, they were coming "home." On this account there was some fine bursts of speed and beautiful hunting from the onlookers' point of view. A nicely arranged set of jumps marked the last couple of furlongs.

Mrs. Hurst presented the Lightweight Cup to Mr. Feeney, and the Master's call for honors met with hearty response.

The card on Wednesday was:

Mr. S. Feeney (L. W.) on The Presbyterian.
Mr. Keith Watson on Henry.
Mr. C. M. Watson on Honor Bright.
Mr. Benbow Rowe on Wayfoong.
Major Arden on Sand Dune.
Mr. L. C. Hurst on Night Out.

O. D. R.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. The ladies of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as their use at first signs of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/- from MARTIN Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

England Wins From Scotland

(Continued from Page 1)

the English goal still remained intact.

Wilson then tried a few shots, but his luck was out, Wade was on the spot and did not seem much worried by anything but the corners, of these Scotland had plenty but on every occasion the defense was too sound.

COULCHER GETS THERE

The second English goal was the result of good combination on the left wing, plus Quayle, well down field he passed to Drake who was playing outside in the second half the latter seeing Coulcher unmarked passed neatly and the last named streaked into goal making no mistake and giving McLean no earthly chance.

Scotland tried hard to score, but everything went wrong, Kay, Wilson and Knox putting outside time after time, and the full time whistle found them still without a goal.

On the whole it was not a high class display of football, most of the players missed their usual partners and the Scotch forwards especially showed this, though their defense was good and McLean let nothing through that was possible to save.

It was the better forward play of the English team which gave them the game, Wade and Ogden on the right played good football, and though neither scored, their work contributed no small amount to the victory.

For the losers, McLean and the two backs Mears and Campbell were perhaps the pick, the defense was good and kept the scoring down to the limit.

On the English side, Wade in goal, and Knight at center half were outstanding, the latter was always moving and to some purpose his tackling and passing were first class.

Coulcher played fine football in the forward line, he was alway aggressive and on the ball, had he taken more chances at goal in the first half, he would almost certainly have increased England's score.

SECOND LEAGUE

Recs. vs. Police

The Policemen failed to put in an appearance so this game went to improve the Rec's standing in the league.

Electricity Dept. vs. Navy

In this game which was played on the Police Ground on Saturday, the Navy proved altogether too strong for the Department, winning easily by 5 goals to one.

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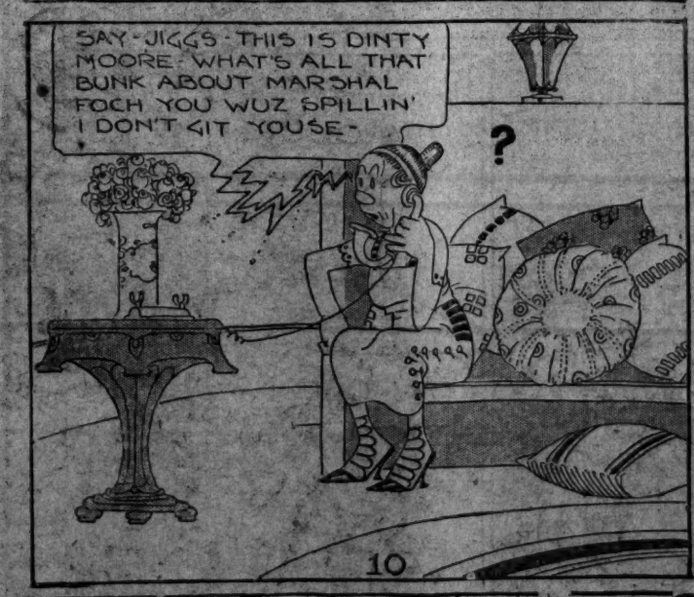
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, February 13th, 1921

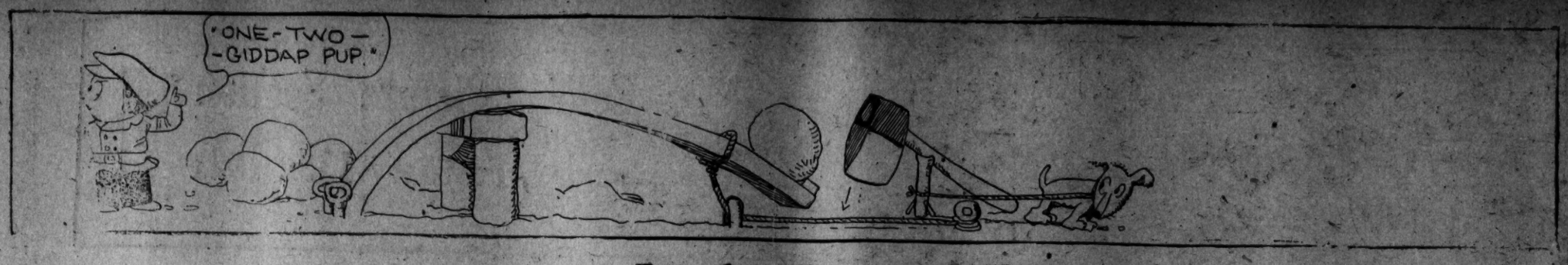
Bringing Up Father

WELL - WELL! IF IT ISN'T FLANNERY - I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WUZ IN PARIS -
I JUST GOT HERE AN RAN INTO DINTY ON THE BOULEVARD DE BOLOGNA!
NEITHER DO THE POLICE!
1

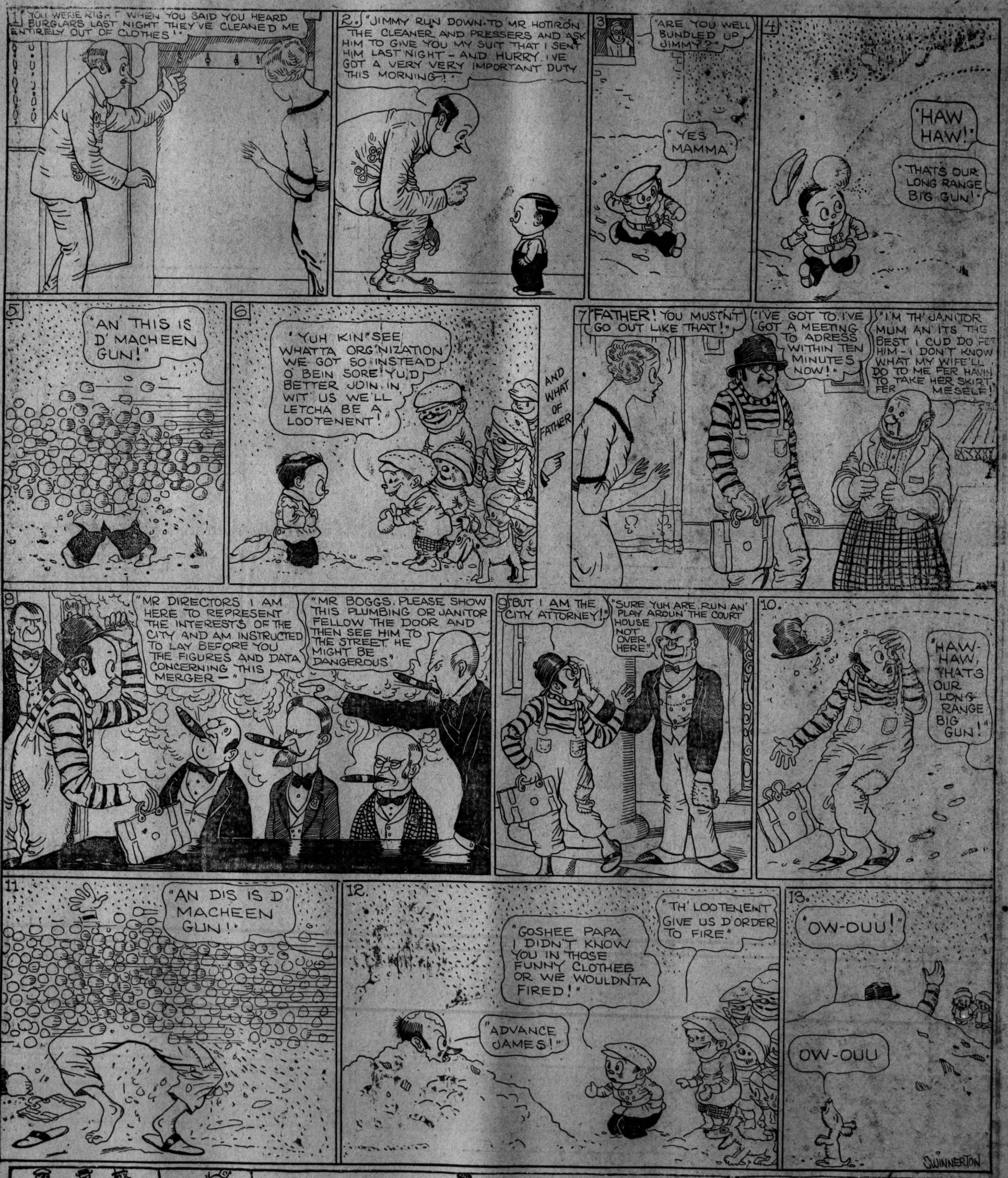
I WANNA TALK TO MARSHAL FOCH! OH - IS THAT YOU - MARSH OLD TOP? SAY - HOW ABOUT EATS TONIGHT - JUST YOU AN' ME AN' THE MISSUS!
OH! HOW WONDERFUL - I'LL WEAR MY BLUE DRESS!
7



JUST TAKE MARSHAL FOCH'S FRIEND AND LAY HIM ON THE SOFA
AH! MADAME DIS GENTLEMAN LOOKS AS IF HE HASN'T GOT ZE FRIEND IN ZE WORLD!
12



Little Jimmy


1. "YOU WERE RIGHT WHEN YOU SAID YOU HEARD BURGLARS LAST NIGHT THEY'VE CLEANED ME ENTIRELY OUT OF CLOTHES!"
2. "JIMMY RUN DOWN TO MR HOTIRON THE CLEANER AND PRESSERS AND ASK HIM TO GIVE YOU MY SUIT THAT I SENT HIM LAST NIGHT - AND HURRY. I'VE GOT A VERY VERY IMPORTANT DUTY THIS MORNING!"
3. "ARE YOU WELL BUNDLED UP JIMMY?" "YES MAMMA"
4. "HAW HAW!" "THAT'S OUR LONG RANGE BIG GUN!"
5. "AN' THIS IS D' MACHEEN GUN!"
6. "YUH KIN SEE WHATTA ORG'NIZATION WE GOT SO INSTEAD O BEIN SORE! YU'D BETTER JOIN IN WIT US WE'LL LETCHA BE A LOOTENENT!" AND WHAT OF FATHER
7. "FATHER! YOU MUSTN'T GO OUT LIKE THAT!" "I'VE GOT TO. I'VE GOT A MEETING TO ADRESS WITHIN TEN MINUTES NOW!" "I'M TH' JANITOR MUM AN ITS THE BEST I CUD DO FER HIM - I DON'T KNOW WHAT MY WIFE'LL DO TO ME FER HAVIN TO TAKE HER SKIRT FER MESELF!
8. "MR DIRECTORS I AM HERE TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THE CITY AND AM INSTRUCTED TO LAY BEFORE YOU THE FIGURES AND DATA CONCERNING THIS MERGER—" "MR BOGGS, PLEASE SHOW THIS PLUMBING OR JANITOR FELLOW THE DOOR AND THEN SEE HIM TO THE STREET. HE MIGHT BE DANGEROUS"
9. "BUT I AM THE CITY ATTORNEY!" "SURE YUH ARE. RUN AN' PLAY AROUN' THE COURT HOUSE NOT OVER HERE"
10. "HAW-HAW, THAT'S OUR LONG RANGE BIG GUN!"
11. "AN DIS IS D' MACHEEN GUN!"
12. "GOSHEE PAPA I DIDN'T KNOW YOU IN THOSE FUNNY CLOTHES OR WE WOULDN'TA FIRED!" "TH' LOOTENENT GIVE US D'ORDER TO FIRE." "ADVANCE JAMES!"
13. "OW-OUU!" OW-OUU
J.WINNERTON